

## DEUTSCHLAND CAPTAIN DENIES HE HAD LETTER FOR PRESIDENT WILSON

Vessel is Just First of Line of  
Submarine Cargo-Boats;  
Another Has Sailed

### STORY OF THE VOYAGE

Only 90 Miles Submerged, Says  
Skipper; U.S. Officer Reports  
No Guns Carried

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, July 10.—The captain of the German submarine Deutschland denies that he had a message to President Wilson from the Kaiser.

Amsterdam, July 11.—The German newspaper Vossische Zeitung states that the German submarine Deutschland is one of several submarine cargo-boats being built by a company formed by the North German Lloyd and the Deutsche Bank. Another christened the Bremen has left harbor.

### French Reject Trader Idea

Paris, July 11.—The French press is unanimous in refusing to consider the submarine Deutschland as a trading vessel, since under-sea ships carry guns, necessarily, with an offensive purpose, as diving constitutes sufficient defence for them. Its torpedo-tubes also prove its offensive armament. It is futile to contend that the vessel does not contain torpedoes, as these may be supplied by convoy.

On February 8th, a German Note itself declared that any armament, whether offensive or defensive, was evidence of the character of a ship as a vessel of war.

On the other side, it is not sufficient that a war-ship carries cargo to make it lose its military character, as such transport is too expensive to present a genuine commercial character. Besides, the Hague Convention regarding the presence of belligerent ships in neutral harbors does not cover the present case, as the control provided for by the convention is inapplicable to submarines, the latter being able to escape such rules by diving. As a consequence, the rules applying must be the same as to aeroplanes and dirigibles—that is, internment.

## Captain of Submarine Tells Story of Voyage

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 10.—The Deutscher Uebersiedienst states: It is reported from Baltimore that Captain Konig, of the German submarine-merchantman Deutschland, stated that she was the first of several submarines built for the Deutsche Ozean-Rhederei, in Bremen, which will travel regularly on the Atlantic. The Deutschland would shortly be followed by the Bremen.

Captain Konig laughed at the stories of having been chased far out of his course by enemy vessels. Discussing the trip, Captain Konig said: "We came to Hampton Roads by the straight course from the English Channel. We did not come via the Azores."

"Altogether, we covered 3,800 miles, of which 90 miles were covered submerged. From the North Sea, we went straight through the English Channel, which is alive with warships."

"On the fourth day, at night, we submerged and remained still all night, at the bottom of the Channel. The following morning, we proceeded through the Channel into the Atlantic, without incident."

When the Deutschland, this morning, went alongside the pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company in Baltimore, Captain Konig was greeted by tremendous cheers. He handed over to the health officer the health certificate issued to him by the American Consul at Bremen on June 14.

The document describes the Deutschland as a vessel engaged in the freight trade between Bremen and Boston or other eastern Atlantic ports. It states the gross tonnage as 791 tons. The cargo, consisting of dye-stuffs, is in good condition.

The port collector of Baltimore reported informally that the Deutschland did not carry guns, was manned by a merchantman crew, carried cargo and was not a warship.

The Deutschland waited at Heligoland nine days, leaving there on June 26. The unloading of 750 tons of dye-stuffs was begun immediately. The submarine will take crude rubber and nickel, which are already ready for shipment, for her return trip.

## Li Lieh-chun Is Retreating From Yuntan; Tsen Recruits To Beat Influence of North

Cantonese Regard Lung Chi-kwang's Retention As  
Unfriendly; Hunan Doesn't Want Chen Yi

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, July 12.—Despite the Ministry of Finance in Peking, Tsen Chun-huan has offered rewards for the procuring of loans to be redeemed by the Central Government. Li Lieh-chun is retreating from Yuntan.

It is understood that Tsen Chun-huan will recruit more men, so that he will be strong enough to oppose the influence of the old officials in the North if the negotiations in Peking fail to adjust matters to the satisfaction of the Republicans.

The Cantonese regard Lung Chi-kwang's continuance in office as an unfriendly act.

Hongkong, July 12.—The China Mail, in an editorial, says that the real explanation of the military activity in Kwangtung is the struggle for the Tutuship. "It is strange, in the circumstances, that the people of Canton should be so little alarmed. One explanation is that the armies will not risk a fight near Canton, lest stray shots find their way to Shameen, leading to foreign intervention, which neither party desires. The whole situation is most deplorable and our only hope is that the province will be regarded by its neighbors as a horrible example and not one to be copied."

### Hunan Fears Chen Yi

A telegram received in Shanghai late last night from the Hunan Chamber of Commerce says that Chen Yi, former Chiangchun of Szechuen, and newly appointed Tsuchun of Hunan, is reported bringing with him his own soldiers numbering over 10,000 to enter Hunan.

## American Tiffin In Honor of Mr. Arnold

Commercial Attache Arrives Friday;  
Sails in Afternoon  
For Home

Mr. Thos. Sammons, U. S. Consul-General, received a cable yesterday that Mr. Julian H. Arnold, Commercial Attache, will arrive here tomorrow morning, but his stay will not be long, for he leaves the same afternoon, by the Empress of Russia, for the United States, via Japan, on a well-earned vacation. It has been arranged that there shall be a general American tiffin, at the Palace Hotel, at 12.30 on Friday, in Mr. Arnold's honor.

### SUCCESS FOR ITALIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 10.—The official communique issued today reports that heavy enemy attacks north-west of Gorizia were driven back, with heavy losses.

In consequence of the pressure of the Italians in the Trentino, the Austrians have been obliged to recall troops which were already on their way to the eastern front.

### TAFT SUPPORTS HUGHES

Washington, July 1.—Former President William Howard Taft conferred at great length yesterday with Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican presidential nominee.

Following the meeting it was announced that Mr. Taft had agreed to support Mr. Hughes during the coming campaign.

### Music for Next Week

The public band performances next week will, weather permitting, be as follows:—

Monday, July 17, 5.30 p.m., Public Garden.

Tuesday, July 18, 9.00 p.m., Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Wednesday, July 19, 5.30 p.m., Public Garden.

Thursday, July 20, 9.00 p.m., Public Garden.

Friday, July 21, 5.30 p.m., Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Saturday, July 22, 4.30 p.m., Public Recreation Ground.

Saturday, July 22, 9.00 p.m., Public Garden.

These soldiers are natives of the North, and the merchants fear that they will cause disturbances. Therefore they request their fellow-provincials in Shanghai and other parts of the country to address petitions to President Li asking him to stop Chen Yi. Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling and Mr. Hsu Fuh-soo have already addressed telegrams to President Li and the Cabinet requesting similar action.

### Yang Tu Is Coy

The Peking Gazette reports: Apprehensive of punishment for his connection with the monarchical movement, Yang Tu is quietly in refuge in Tientsin. In spite of the Government's repeated summons for his appearance in Peking in order to settle certain outstanding affairs connected with the Historiographic Bureau of which he was the Director, nothing has been heard from him. On account of the abolition of the Bureau for the construction of the Hankow Port, of which Yang Tu was also the Director, the Ministry of Communications again wired urging him to come up to the Capital to make a final settlement of the affairs over which he had control. It is not likely, however, that he will muster sufficient courage to appear in the Metropolis.

### Parliamentary Tea Party

There was a large gathering of the members of the National Assembly at a tea party last evening at the Yih Ping Shun Hotel. Most of those present were newly arrived from the far South.

## Russians Advancing Further on Stokhod

Fierce Battle for Rovno-Kovel  
Railway; Tsar Repulses  
Attacks in Force

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 10.—The official communique issued this evening announces continued progress by the Russians in the region of the Stokhod, despite the frantic efforts of the enemy to regain a footing on the left bank of the river.

A battle is raging at Svidniki, where the Rovno-Kovel railway crosses the Stokhod. An enemy offensive, south-west of Lake Sventen, was driven back to its trenches. The fighting on the Stokhod continues. North-west of Kimpulung, the Russians repulsed large enemy forces.

The Russians are pressing on in the Caucasus.

London, July 11.—The Germans, apparently apprehensive concerning the fate of Pinsk, have issued a denial of the "Russian official report" of the capture of that town. No such report has been received here up to the present.

## Mexicans Fire On U.S. Cavalry Patrol

Washington, July 2.—A despatch just received here states that an American cavalry patrol on duty near Columbus, New Mexico, has been fired upon by the Mexicans, but was able to return to the town without suffering any casualties.

### Hemming In Pershing

Washington, July 2.—Carranzista forces are massing on three sides of General Pershing's column, according to the latest information to reach war department officials here. The American column is now completely hemmed in by the Mexican troops, except in the direct rear, and the only road open at present is that which leads to the border.

## Britain to Restrict Export of Textiles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 11.—Great Britain is negotiating with the Dutch Overseas Trust for restriction of the export of textiles.

## With French Hospital Corps at the Battle of Verdun



This interesting picture, showing scenes of activity during the recent German drive at Verdun, depicts French stretcher bearers removing a badly wounded man from one of the subterranean passage ways in the Verdun defenses, while the German big shells fly overhead.

## Shareholders in China Bank In Protest Over Mr. Lucas' Engagement

Favor Foreign Advisers But  
Think Their Sanction  
Should Be Asked

Shareholders of the Bank of China met here yesterday to make a protest against the appointment of Mr. S. E. Lucas as sub-manager of the Peking head office. The shareholders decided not to recognize the appointment as they say it has been made without their knowledge and consent.

The shareholders' association is preparing a general scheme for the re-organization of the Bank, and is in favor of foreign experts being engaged in really responsible positions, but, it is stated, is not in favor of any partial arrangement as that made by the manager, as the members consider it would not improve the conditions of the Bank in general. A strong protest along these lines has been wired to Peking.

## D.C.M., Military Medal For Sergeant Grimbles

Double Reward For Shanghai  
Police Officer After Losing  
Both His Legs

Word has been received here that Sergeant A. F. Grimbles, formerly of Shanghai, has received double war honors from the British War Office. He has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Military Medal. Sergeant Grimbles is with the 10th Yorkshires. He formerly was a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sergeant Grimbles recently lost both legs as a result of wounds received at the front. According to a letter just received, he is still at Wharfedale Hospital.

The letter says: "Glad to say I'm all right. Am expecting to leave here for Brighton shortly. Been under orders some two weeks now. I saw in Times, 17-5-16, that Coy. Sergeant, Major T. Howarth of 'Ours' was wounded, left jaw and left shoulder, I believe. Pretty serious, but doing well. He was at Yangtsepoos previous to joining up. Got a bit of good news, vide London Gazette, published in Times and Sheffield Daily Telegraph on 3-6-16. 'Yer 'umble's' name was in the list for D. C. M. and also Military Medal. So I guess my loss is in. Not heard anything officially from Regiment yet. Guess I shall have to wait until I can hop about a bit, at any rate. I knew I was recommended for it and am glad I got it. I know you will be pleased to hear about it."

## Belgian Fete Secures \$12,100 for Children

The accounts of the recent fete at the Race Course, in aid of the Belgian Children's Relief Fund, on being balanced show a profit of \$12,100. This, added to sums received from various other efforts, will bring the local contribution up to something near \$35,000.

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1.—March "The Royal Review" Losley

2.—Overture "Crown Diamonds" Auber

3.—Waltz "Celeste" .....Clothilde

4.—Selection "Havana" .....Stuart

5.—Song "Good-bye" .....Tosti

6.—Selection "La Favorite" Donizetti

A. de Kryger.  
Conductor-in-charge.

The Weather

Hot weather to continue, with local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 92.4 and the minimum 75.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 97.4 and 79.0.

## HILL DOMINATING THE RIVER SOMME RUSHED BY FRENCH

Is Last One Held By Ger-  
mans; Commands Op-  
erations in Peronne

### FORT IS CAPTURED

Crown Prince Driven Out  
After Securing Footing  
In Chenois Wood

### FIGHT FOR TRONES

Germans Re-enter In Sixth  
Desperate Assault; Brit-  
ish Not Yet Finished

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 11.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: South of the Somme, we made progress in the region of Blaches and Barleux, carrying a small fort and capturing 100 prisoners. A brilliant attack, south of Blaches, resulted in the capture of a strongly held hill, dominating the river Somme and Malsonette Farm, which is situated on the summit.

There was a violent enemy bombardment north of Verdun, to which, in the regions of Froide Terre, Fleury and Fumin Wood, the French vigorously replied.

There was great aviation activity in the region of the Somme. French aeroplanes made numerous attacks on German machines, four of which were brought down in the enemy's lines. A French squadron bombed the stations at Ham and Polancourt.

1,300 German Prisoners  
The communique this afternoon reported: On both sides of the Somme, the night was calm. South of the Somme, since the 9th, we have captured 1,300 prisoners.

On the left of the Meuse, after an intense bombardment, the Germans attacked from Fleury to east of Le Chenois. They gained a footing in Le Chenois Wood and east of Fumin, but were immediately ejected. Our barrage and machine-gun fire elsewhere broke attacks.

In Lorraine, the enemy penetrated our first line at Lementa, east of Reillon, on a front of 200 meters.

A semi-official communique lays stress on the capture of Hill 97, south-east of Blaches, which places the French in possession of the last hill before the Somme. It is less than a mile from the Peronne-Chaumes railway-line, dominates the valley of the Somme and, moreover, enables the French to see everything that happens in Peronne.

### Important French Gains

The French gains on a five-kilometer front, in the last two days, are of great consequence. The village of Blaches, which was wrested from the Germans, despite a desperate resistance, was a powerful bridge-head, on the left bank of the Somme, opposite Peronne, which had been strongly fortified by the Germans.

By this supporting position, the French infantry holds under its rifle fire, at 1,200 meters range, Turin Pit and Pond, extending as far as the Ste. Radegonde suburb of Peronne, while artillery will easily be installed in the good calcareous ground at Hill 97, from which it will be possible to sweep a large stretch of ground beyond the old Vauban ramparts.

By taking this hill, the maximum French advance south of the Somme is eleven kilometers within eight days.

The French thus command an important junction point and the Cambrai to Paris railway. Learning to the left on the River Somme, the French line now runs southwards from Blaches to the immediate borders of Barleux.

### Germans Enter Trones

London, July 11.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: This afternoon, after a sixth desperate attack, the Germans succeeded in entering Trones Wood, at the expense of very heavy casualties. Fighting in the wood continues.

Further west, we gained lodgment in Mametz Wood, where the enemy's

## Union of Ireland Only Possible with Ulster's Consent, Says Asquith

Appeals To Commons To Seize  
Opportunity for Settlement  
Which May Not Recur

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 10.—Speaking in the House of Commons, on the Irish settlement, today, Mr. Asquith said: "The new Bill will provide for the control of the navy, army and all matters arising out of the war by the Imperial Government. The agreement provides that the Bill shall remain in force during the war and for a year after its termination."

"If the Imperial Government has not then made permanent provision for the government of Ireland, the Bill is to be extended to enable such provision to be made. The Bill will probably be introduced next week."

Mr. Asquith emphasised that the union of Ireland could only be brought about with the free assent of the excluded area. He appealed to the House to seize the opportunity, which might not recur, to arrive at an agreement which would lead to a lasting settlement of the Irish question.

## MUST CONSIDER U. S. IN INDUSTRIAL COMPACTS

Otherwise, Says Senator Stone,  
She Will Adopt Definite  
Defensive Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 10.—Senator Stone, President of the Foreign Relations Committee, in the Senate, referring to the resolutions passed at the Paris economic conference, declared that, unless America is considered by European nations in any industrial alliance, it will be necessary for her to adopt a definite defensive policy.

## Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava... July 14

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14

Per N.Y.K. Hakual Maru... July 15

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru July 16

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique July 19

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 24

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about July 15, per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago Maru.

The French mail of June 11 is due at Hongkong on July 14 and here on July 18. Left Singapore on July 5, per M.M. s.s. Polynesian.



defence had hitherto resisted our efforts. We also gained ground east of Oviliers and La Boisselle.

Our aviators, yesterday, carried out several successful bombing attacks against various detaining centers, ammunition depots and aerodromes. Numerous aerial combats occurred, in which several enemy machines were driven down, damaged.

#### Footballers Lead Charge

Reuter's special correspondent in France describes the experiences of a battalion of the East Surrey Regiment. One of the battalions was selected to start the attack on July 1. Each platoon was supplied with a football. The commanders kicked off.

Officers and men dropped rapidly, but dribbling continued and two of the balls were actually kicked into the German trenches. When the bayonets got to work, the balls were recovered and will be preserved as trophies at the depot.

One footballer slew seventeen Germans. Another handed his rifle to a comrade and polished off a Boche with his fists, subsequently explaining: "The bloke was too old to shoot and too thin to bayonet."

The Surrey captured a machine-gun, which was promptly turned on the Germans, devastating an ammunition column.

#### 'The Stonewall Brigade'

Wounded men from the battle of the Somme narrate: "General Prowse was cheering us on when a big shell dropped near by. General Prowse fell and several men rushed to his assistance."

"Although dying, he cheered on his men, his last words being: 'Keep up the name of the Stonewall Brigade!'"

#### Mr. J. Buchan Summarises

##### Results of Recent Battles

Peking, July 11.—The following is a summary of recent events in the war, compiled by Mr. John Buchan:

The western front.—The chief center of interest is the zone of the British right wing on the western front, where, with the co-operation of the French army, a great offensive began on July 1, more than a week ago. There had been a heavy bombardment all along the front and many raids to puzzle the enemy and to secure information concerning his dispositions.

On the night of June 30, the bombardment became intense and, at half-past seven in the morning on July 1, an infantry attack was delivered by the British and French, on a front of 25 miles. The Germans were ready.

On the British left at Thiepval, positions were won north and south of the village, but, from Thiepval north to Gommecourt, the struggle was severe and progress slow. There was severe fighting at La Boisselle and the Somme. Our troops advanced as far as Contal Maison.

South of this point, we won all our objective. The Fricourt salient was attacked on both sides and Mametz captured. Our right wing took Montauban, a point a mile and a half inside the German lines. Next day, Fricourt fell and, late in the evening, La Boisselle was captured.

On Monday, July 3, La Boisselle was heavily counter-attacked, but resisted all the efforts of the Germans. We cleared the woods east of Mametz and Montauban and severely handled the German reserves, which were now flung into the fighting line. One German battalion brought from the southern front was destroyed within half-an-hour of its arrival, some 700 prisoners being captured.

On Tuesday, 4th, heavy thunderstorms impeded movement, but, on Tuesday and Wednesday, there was fierce fighting around Thiepval.

On Thursday, July 6, the British center advanced east of Thiepval.

On Friday, July 7, there was a considerable advance east of La Boisselle, where we penetrated the German trenches on a front of 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards. A counter-attack by a reserve division of the Prussian Guard failed completely and 700 prisoners were left in our hands. At noon on Friday, we carried Contal Maison, but fell back in the afternoon, under counter-attacks.

As a result of a week's fighting on a front of seven miles, the British have carried the whole of the enemy's first positions and considerable parts of their intermediate line. Also this, with the great success further south, has prepared the way for a further attack upon the German positions.

Meantime, the whole western front has been active. Many successful raids have been undertaken and British air-craft have bombed depots and railway stations behind the enemy's line. A remarkable feat occurred at Lille, where five British aeroplanes attacked the station, engaged twenty Fokkers, destroyed two of them and returned without loss.

German East Africa.—Of extra-European countries, German East Africa along has been active during the week. General Smuts is pressing down towards the Central Railway, which runs inland from Dar-es-

Salaam. His left wing, under General Hoskins, has penetrated to forty miles south of Handeni and his right wing, under General Van der Venter, has defeated the enemy, with great loss, at Kondoa Irangi, a point within 90 miles of the Central Railway.

In the meantime, in the south, General Northey has occupied the station at the head of Lake Nyassa and Belgian columns are moving eastward between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria Nyansa. The Germans have been forced back, as in the Cameroons and in German South-West Africa, upon the center of the colony and the Allies are closing in rapidly upon their last retreat.

## FRENCH NATIONAL FETE TO COMM N E TONIGHT

### Torchlight Procession to Open July 14 Celebration; Big Program for Tomorrow

All is in readiness for the celebration of the national French holiday in the Concession beginning tonight. The main program will be tomorrow, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. The storming and capture of this famous old prison-castle in Paris on July 14, 1789, typify to France the destruction of despotism and the beginning of the republic.

For days employees of the French municipality have been busy with arches and special decorations for the occasion. A big arch decorated with bunting and evergreens has been erected at the Concession boundary on The Bund. Details concerning the torchlight procession to be held tonight are given below. There will also be a cinematograph display on the Boulevard de Montigny tonight and other illuminations.

13th July.—The torchlight procession will start from the French Municipality Building at 9 p.m. and proceed through the Concession by the following roads: Rue du Consulat, French Bund (stop in front of the French Consulate where the Band will play the "Marseillaise"), Avenue Edward VII, Rue Montauban, Rue du Consulat, Avenue Joffre, Route Voyron, Public Garden. The Procession will include mounted police and squads of Chinese policemen, bearers of the Allies' flags, bugles and band, illuminated tram-car and motor-cars, bearers of lanterns. A special feature of the procession will be the display by the men of the Tonkin detachment of the lanterns made by them for the occasion.

14th July.—There will be two entrance gates to the French Public Garden, close by the Cercle Sportif Français, and near the junction of Route Voyron and Avenue Dubail. On the morning of the 14th July the Route Voyron, between these two gates, will be closed to traffic from 7 o'clock.

In order that the movements of the troops shall not be interfered with, the public will not be allowed to stand alongside this reserved part of the Route Voyron: the alleyways and the main ground shall be kept clear by the Police before and during the review. The public will have to go straight to the stands and enclosure provided on the western side of the main ground.

Patriotic emblems, flags of the

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Alles, photos of the front, etc., will be sold during the day in the French Public Garden, in front of the French Consulate, at the Shanghai Club and at the Cercle Sportif Français, the sale being entrusted to girls. They will be assisted by Boy Scouts of the French patrol "Chantclair" and other units. The proceeds of the sale will go to the French Red Cross and Orphans of the War funds. There will also be an auction of souvenirs from the trenches (brooches, rings, etc.) during the reception at the Cercle Sportif Français from 5 to 7 p.m.

A General Joffre bust presented by Mr. Sennet and a silver cup presented by Mr. H. C. Zimmermann will be put to auction for the benefit of the same funds.

In the French Public Garden refreshments can be obtained from two bars placed near the Band kiosk and near the old powder magazine.

#### AUSTRIAN BULLETINS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.

—Vienna, July 10.—Russian theater.

—It has been relatively calm. Isolated enemy attacks have been repulsed.

Italian theater.—On the Isonzo front, the activity was limited to artillery fire and air-fights. Our naval aeroplanes again bombed the Adria Works.

Between the Brenta and the Adige, there has been tenacious fighting at several places. Strong Alpine forces several times attacked our positions south-east of Cimadueci, but were repulsed, with the heaviest losses, by detachments of our infantry regiments No. 17 and No. 70. More than 300 dead Italians are lying in front of our trenches.

During the night, an enemy attack in the sector of Monte Iterotto failed. East of the Brand Valley, Alpini attacked Valmorbia and Monte Corvo. The Italians conquered Monte Corvo, but the gallant Tyrol Fusiliers re-conquered it, capturing 445 Italians.

The war at sea.—The Admiralty reports:—At dawn, our cruiser Novara (launched 1913, 2,500 tons, 27 knots) met a group of four, or according to the declaration of prisoners, five armored British patrol boats, in the Straits of Otranto. All the patrol boats were destroyed by our artillery fire.

The steamers sank, burning, three of them after the explosion of their boilers. Of the crews, the Novara could rescue only nine Britishers.

## GERMAN SAILOR SERVES ON BRITISH VESSELS

### Was Detailed To Look Out For Submarines While On The Englishman

By Charles Tower

Amsterdam, June 12.—The Tagliche Rundschau records the astonishing adventures of a young German mercantile officer, a son of Justice Kray, of Eiberfeld, who has just reached home after serving months in ships running from British ports to America, including two voyages to Canada, as a member of the crew of the steamship Englishman, which traded between Bristol and Canada. On the first voyage in the Englishman, Kray was employed as a look-out to watch for mines and German submarines. He borrowed papers from a Danish friend and succeeded in getting a passport as a Dane from the Bristol Consulate.

When the war broke out Kray was at Chancery, in Chili, where he had arrived in the German four-master Nereus. With two other Germans, Kray tried to cross the Cordillera on mules to reach the Atlantic coast, but was obliged to turn back owing to the sickness of his comrades and the death of one mule when they reached a height of 13,000ft. He tried to ship in a Russian vessel running to Europe with salt-petre, but at Iquique they guessed his nationality and he deserted.

A friendly Dane lent him some ship's discharge papers to prove his Danish nationality, and with these Kray got employed as one of the hands of the Norwegian barque Storesand, running with salt-petre from Iquique. The vessel was overtaken by a German submarine 200 miles from the Irish coast. Kray failed to get the chance of making his identity known to the submarine, which subsequently sank the Storesand by shell fire. The crew were picked up by a British steamer, which took them to Bristol. Here Kray worked for a time as a stevedore, after obtaining a Danish passport.

Later he shipped in the Englishman and made two trips to Canada, being employed on the first trip to watch for submarines. "And how I wished one would appear," he said. (The Englishman was sunk in March this year.) In December Kray signed on with the Swedish barque Angelo, bound for Norway, which sailed from Cardiff on February 23, but after running 300 miles became unseaworthy and was towed into Berehaven by a naval tug. After repairs the Angelo again sailed and reached Melsomvik, near Tonsberg, Norway, where Kray revealed his identity and was sent home to Eiberfeld. He will shortly be in the German Navy.

## SMUTS OCCUPIES TANGA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 10.—General Smuts reports that Tanga, an important seaport in German East Africa and the terminus of the Moshi Railway, was occupied on the 7th. The enemy, after a slight resistance, evacuated the town, after destroying the water-works.

## SALVE WARSHIP SAGAMI

The warship Sagami, which was transferred to Russia by Japan, some time ago and had stranded near Vladivostok, was salvaged on July 5. The salvage work was carried out by Japanese workmen from Yokosuka and Matsuzaki naval dock-yards.

## MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. These pills of ladies keep a box of Martin's pills in the house, so that the first sign of any irregularity of the system is immediately met. These pills are recommended to all ladies who are suffering from any of the following ailments: PAIN, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, etc. etc. etc. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGL.

## MILLS and FACTORIES

We now have for sale several large tracts of land fronting on the Soochow Creek and others fronting the Whangpoo River, suitable for mills and factories. We have also large and small factory sites at Pootung.

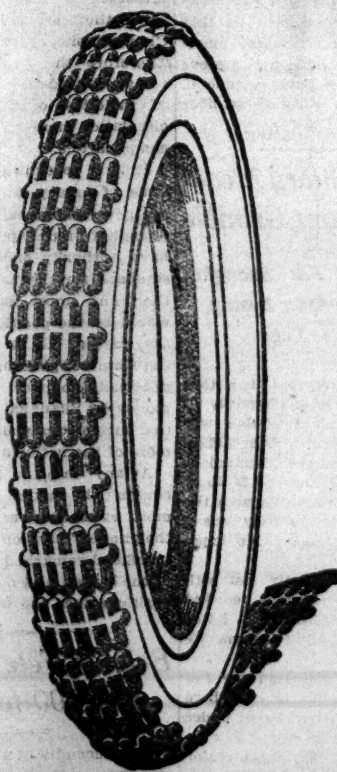
## SCHOOLS and COLLEGES

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## 3 Scandinavian Nations Unite for War or Peace

Sweden, Norway and Denmark, Through Statesmen of  
Three Countries in Conference, Reach  
Important Conclusions

Stockholm, May 30.—Pan-Scandinavia, a threefold militant state with a single foreign policy, a customs union and an army of 800,000 men, is today nearly a realized ideal. It has been a Danish ideal ever since the Dano-German war of 1848; and today the pressure of war has practically made it a fact. Henceforth Sweden, Norway and Denmark will resolutely and with one sword defend their neutrality, and take common measures for protection in the trade conflict which is to follow the war.

Last month's conference at Copenhagen of the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the three countries came to a series of highly important military and diplomatic conclusions. They practically compel any two of the states to assist by force a third state which is in difficulty. This plan is a favorite of Sweden's Premier, Hammarskjöld; also of Denmark's Foreign Minister, Seavenius. Its realization has been hindered by the anti-German sentiments of Denmark and the mildly pro-German sentiments of Hammarskjöld and his Conservative supporters in both houses of the Riksdag.

At Copenhagen were found formulas which reconcile these contrary interests, and in future Sweden and Denmark will act in unity. With Norway there has been no trouble. The only foreign complication which Norway fears is the alleged Russian plan to seize Narvik, Tromsø, or some other ice free port on the Atlantic coast. This national fear is neutralized by the pro-Entente sentiments of Norway's population; and Norway, in a neutral spirit, has stepped into the Pan-Scandinavia League.

Sweden in the Lead  
Prominent Scandinavians rejoice at the union. Strongest is the rejoicing in Sweden, as Sweden is far the strongest and richest Power, and she will lead in diplomacy and arms. Sweden's pacifist Liberals and Socialists proclaim that pan-Scandinavia will prevent war; pro-Entente Denmark, they believe, will check the pro-German Activist War Party of Sweden; and Sweden's pro-Germanism will act as a brake on the Danish Conservatives, who, under the armaments agitator Count Piper, want Denmark to try her luck in an attempt to recover Schleswig-Holstein.

Against this Sweden's war men rejoice, as Sweden will now play a sole worthy of her tradition as Europe's greatest military Power in the seventeenth century. The Swedish agitation in this direction reaches extreme limits. Adrian Molin, editor of the New Sweden and chief advocate of intervention on Germany's side, proclaims that "Sweden must play toward Denmark and Norway the glorious role which Prussia played toward Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg and the minor German States. She must unite all Scandinavia by diplomacy, and if necessary by a successful foreign war."

Sven Hedin, Prof. Gustav Steffen of Gothenburg, author of the Germanophile book "War and Culture"; Prof. Kjellen of Upsala, the chief activist who stands for recovering Finland, and the Liberal Riksdag member, Capt. Liljedahl, all stand for this aggressive policy to greater

or less extent. The fiery Kjellen points out that Finland contains half a million Swedes; Italy, France, Serbia and other countries aspire to reunite their lost populations, but Sweden complacently allows her fellowmen to remain under a foreign yoke. With Kjellen the watch word of "Pan-Scandinavia" is "get back Finland."

### Danish Aims Pacifist

In Denmark Foreign Minister Seavenius is the great Pan-Scandinavia advocate. His aims are pacifist. In Norway the leader is ex-Prime Minister Sigurd Ibsen, son of Henrik Ibsen. Dr. Ibsen is demanding a "Monroe Doctrine for Scandinavia." He says a united Scandinavia, by reason of its healthy population and its geographical position commanding the North Sea and the Baltic, would be a new great Power. Ibsen is fiercely opposed to the treaty (to which England, France, Russia and Germany are signatories) guaranteeing Norway's independence. This treaty was concluded in 1907, two years after Norway broke away from Sweden. According to Ibsen the treaty limits Norway's freedom of action in foreign affairs and makes it difficult for her to collaborate in the Pan-Scandinavian movement. Norway's Storting debated the subject; the Socialists demanded that the neutrality treaty be denounced and replaced by a general arbitration treaty with all countries. Premier Knudsen opposed the Socialist plan and won by large majority.

Denmark, Sweden and Norway all have their own reasons for union. Denmark knows that she cannot defend Copenhagen. Former Defence Minister Munck pointed out that if Germany attacked she would first cut sea communication over the Great and Little Belts; and the Danish army after mobilization could not be concentrated. Copenhagen would have for defence only the 50,000 men which could be raised from the 1,000,000 population of the island of Zealand on which the city stands. The Germans could land 100,000 men in Zealand and crush resistance, or they could march north into Jutland and prevent the Danish Jutland army being reinforced from Zealand or from Fuenen Island. The 50,000 Danish soldiers on Zealand are not enough to man Copenhagen's antiquated forts.

### Origin of the Movement

Denmark hopes that Sweden will send troops. This hope is the very germ and origin of Pan-Scandinavianism. In 1848, in the first Dano-German war, King Oscar I. of Sweden and Norway sent an army to North Schleswig in defence of Denmark; and ever since then Denmark has looked on Pan-Scandinavianism as the only hope of successful defence against Germany. Denmark further dreads that Germany will force her to close the Sound in order to prevent the enemy of British submarines. Already Germany has thrice extended her mine field at the southern entry to the Sound; and if Denmark does not do the work the German Admiralty threatens to mine the Sound itself.

One of Premier Hammarskjöld's aims in organizing Pan-Scandinavia is to get backing for the paper war which he is waging against England on questions of contraband, interruption of steamers and seizure of American mails. He further desires to play a role. Hammarskjöld is one of the most ambitious statesmen in north Europe; he is an expert on international law, has a sharp brain and is inclined to regard himself as

a martyr. He is a martyr because he rules a small State and plays no great part in the world; if he were an Englishman or a German his name would be on all lips. Hammarskjöld is, first of all, an international jurist and a friend of peace, so his desire is to do what Roosevelt did in the Russo-Japanese war; and he hopes to see a peace congress sitting in Drottningholm Palace, outside Stockholm. But he knows that a strong Sweden, means a strong organized and militant Pan-Scandinavian.

Norway's motives in going into a Scandinavian State are two; fear of Russia and fear of being left out in the cold. Swedish jingoes threaten Norway that if she does not join, Russia and Sweden may become friends. Sweden would consent to Russia running a railroad from Finland direct through Norwegian territory to a Norwegian port. The road would not touch Sweden, and Norway alone would be threatened. The Russian panic is now weak in both Norway and Sweden, but Norway does not want to be left alone. She has further no guarantee against neutrality violations by Germany.

All three Scandinavian States are influenced toward union by the threat of a commercial conflict after the war. If England and her allies exclude German trade and Germany retaliates by flooding the neutral markets with cheap goods, the Scandinavian countries being nearest and, in industrial sense, weakest, will suffer first. The manufacturing classes fear most. After the war Germany will want food, stock, raw materials; and if her present enemies continue their prohibition Germany will suck Scandinavia dry of butter, fats and ores, and will send instead her cheap goods.

The Swedish manufacturers are in a panic. Lately an official congress of Swedes, Danes and Norwegians was held secretly in a Copenhagen hotel. The aim was to devise measures for common commercial security after the war. The manufacturers will demand very high duties. The present plan is to abolish the duties between the three countries, or leave them as they are, and to put on prohibitive duties against any Power that tries to dump. This plan means practically a Scandinavian customs union. The Danish press demands that the increased customs receipts be pooled and spent on a common navy and army.

## ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE TO EARL KITCHENER

Great Figure In The Work Of  
Spreading Civilization  
Gone

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 8.—Colonel Roosevelt made the following statement concerning Lord Kitchener:—"Six years ago I passed through the Sudan and was more deeply impressed than I can well express by the extraordinary benefit secured to the natives of the country by Lord Kitchener's conquest and the administration of himself and of his lieutenant and successor, General Wingate."

"He rescued it from a condition of chronic slaughter under which the population had diminished by considerably more than half, and of the younger children over nine-tenths had died of disease or starvation. The result of the conquest was to establish absolute peace and justice under the orderly reign of law."

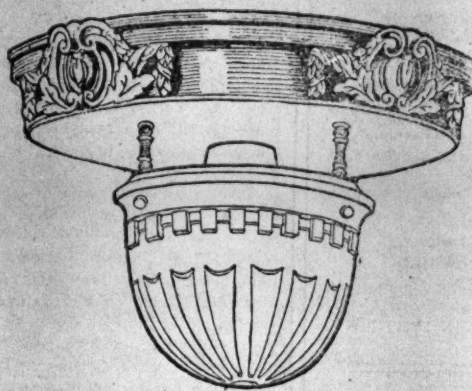
"His Work in Egypt  
"Industry flourished amazingly; slavery and the oppression of weaker tribes were completely abolished; schools were established everywhere and the Sudan entered upon a career of peace, prosperity and justice which it had never before known in its history—a period which may justly be compared to the corresponding period in the history of the Philippine Islands, which, thanks to our taking possession of them, have for eighteen years enjoyed a degree of prosperity, progress, mental and physical freedom, and general well being such as they never had approached in all their previous history, and such as they could not in the smallest degree have attained save by our aid and supervision."

"Kitchener and Wingate did in the Sudan exactly what Admiral Dewey, Governors-General Taft, Luke Wright, Smith Forbes and their associates, and Generals Leonard Wood, Bell Funtston, Barry and others like them, did for the Philippines. In each case the gain was immeasurable for the natives themselves and also large from the standpoint of humanity as a whole."

"Lord Kitchener afterwar occupied a high position in India and for several years was a supreme authority in Egypt. He was one of the great figures in that work of spreading civilization which has been the greatest permanent achievement of the civilized powers of the world, during recent decades."

"Taken as a whole, nothing has meant more for humanity than this work of spreading civilization over the world's waste spaces; and as a whole it has reflected the highest credit on the various nations engaged in the task. The death of Kitchener, who has been so prominent in this work, illustrates in striking fashion what a lamentable and evil thing it is that the great civilized nations should now be tearing out one another's lives."

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Wm. J. McCrann, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments."  
F. DAVIS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

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# News and Views in the World of Books

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	LA SALLE
ROBERT FULTON	CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH
ULYSSES S. GRANT	

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to us what makes a man a poet. He shows that it is impossible to build up a Shakespeare from his expressions in the plays, and equally absurd to make one out of the sonnets. His criticisms apply to every great poet as well and are a caustic commentary on ordinary academic teaching of literature.

### A Rebellious Schoolmaster

Though the author of *A Dominic's Log* (Robert M. McBride and Company, New York), A. S. Neill, represents himself as a Socialist, he declines to submit himself to any authority whatever. He is the teacher in a Scottish village school, brought up on Bernard Shaw, the Scandinavians, Nietzsche and the rest of the modern literary and philosophic bill of fare, and fears above all things to submit to the conventions. He objects to a great many things in modern education, and some of his criticisms are just, but above all he cannot stand discipline and training the children for the life that is before them. The picture of the schoolroom where the children are allowed to do just what they please is amusing. The author's criticism is wholly destructive; he rages at the future before the children in the factories and the farm work, in business, in the universities and in every phase of life, but has no idea as to how these conditions are to be altered. Meanwhile he does his best to make them discontented and unable to fit into the system he hates. However laudable this course may be, according to his standards, it is sure to be disastrous to the unlucky youngsters on whom he imposes his ideas, and it is just as well that he receives at last the dismissal he has worked so hard for. The book is well worth reading.

### A Revolutionist's Youth

In *When I Was a Boy in Russia* (Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company, Boston), Vladimir de Bogory Mokrievich depicts from the plan of the series telling of child life in foreign lands. Though he begins with some description of his home when a boy, he hurries through his education, telling of personal experiences rather than of what the teaching and the life were like, then plunges into his revolutionary adventures, his exile in Siberia and the story of his escape. The story is simplified for children, and little is said about the revolutionary politics.

### WALTER BAMFYLDE

Walter Bamfylde, the author of "Midsummer Magic," just published by the Putnams, was born of two old west of England families and brought up within sight of the tide that runs up the Severn. Walter Bamfylde has been from his earliest years steeped in the love of the west counties. From one side of the Celt with its susceptibility to the influence of myth and superstition and a belief in the unknown, unseen, that no amount of schooling can wholly eradicate. Many of the earliest recollections of his boyhood bring visions of the red heart of the glowing fire and the drone of folk story and fairy tale.

Mr. Bamfylde's training as a weaver of tales began at school when as a small boy he was carried from his own bed and dormitory and tucked between the sheets in the bed of one of the bigger boys to spin yarns after lights were out. Some of these stories were old tales remembered, others were original, and there was once a serial of high Elizabethan ad-

venture that "ran" for many a night. "Preps" time was also used, and exercise books grievously wasted upon heroes and their feats of daring do.

He has cycled the Cotswold valleys and upland roads and strayed into neighboring shires, being sometimes weeks away from home. He has tramped lanes and highways and climbed the hills, talking to the peasant by the wayside and in cottage and inn. With farmer friends and relatives he has attended fairs and markets, appraising sheep and pigs, horses and cattle. He has dined at market ordinaries, drinking in with ale or cider the rolling burr of the Gloucestershire speech with its "f's" sounded like "v's," its "s's," a "z," and the broad vowel sounds that the printer could only present adequately by double vowels. In his stories Mr. Bamfylde, hoping to interest readers who know not the Cotswold country and the broad Severn Valley, has avoided phonetic spelling of the dialect, trusting to turns of speech and expression and peculiar grammatical usages to give the flavor of the Gloucestershire brogue.

### USEFUL VOLUMES

#### Good Letters

The aesthetic and artistic side of one of the very minor arts is kept constantly in view in Thomas Wood Stevens's on Lettering (The Prang Company, New York). The meed of plates of the right size has made it a very handsome small quarto volume. The text is intended for beginners and all the explanations are fittingly clear. The plates with their many beautiful examples of letters will prove useful to all experts in every line of business that calls for lettering.

#### Country Houses

An album of plans for houses of varying dimensions, accompanied by pictures of the completed structure, which embrace many styles of architecture, and with descriptive text, is issued by the Garden City Company of California, Los Angeles, with the title *Ideal Homes in Garden Communities* (Robert M. McBride

and Company, New York). Several architects have combined in drawing these very attractive plans.

#### Diet Cures

In *Eat and Be Well, Eat and Get Well* (Alfred A. Knopf, New York) Eugene Christian, starting with the idea that 90 per cent of human disease originates in the stomach, gives out the bills of fare by the use of which many diseases may be averted or cured. The absence of meat is noticeable, though a number of the menus include chicken and fish. They are based on the scientific theories regarding the values of foods, and appeal to hygienic rather than gastronomic tastes.

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## The New Novels

### A Tangled Mystery

Embarrassing complications arise when an amiable married woman dies suddenly in a London hotel, just as she was starting on a short trip with the man she loves, in J. W. Brodie-Innes's *The Tragedy of an Indiscretion* (John Lane Company). He is called away just before, and the friend who offers to explain matters to the lady finds that she is dead, and also that she is his divorced wife. He carries her off to a quiet place and buries her under her former name. Not knowing her present husband's name he is unable to notify him, so he goes off to the Amazon with his friend and tells him what has happened on the voyage. The husband thinks his wife has gone off on a visit and does not worry. A malicious and inquisitive woman, however, thinks the wife's absence suspicious, make up her mind that the husband has murdered her and spreads stories about him. Meanwhile the wife's dressmaker is fished out of the Thames; she is wearing clothes belonging to her late customer and her body is mistaken for that of the other woman. The husband is tried and found guilty, but the case is appealed; the two other men get back from South America in the nick of time and the man is saved. There are other complications and more altruistic self-sacrifice on the part of the first husband, so that the reader will be kept in suspense. Nobody seems to think that there is anything out of the way in the conduct of the woman whose death causes all the trouble.

### A Woman's Ordeal

The heroine of Helen S. Wright's *The Valley of Lebanon* (Robert J. Shores, New York) receives very little consideration from the men about her. She lives in a farmhouse in the Berkshire Hills with her paralyzed father; he has dragged her about Europe for years, avoiding everybody who might know him, because his wife ran away from him. With his helpless on her hands she is despondent, but a young doctor from a sanitarium nearby bids her cheer up and urges her to work hard at her painting, for which she has talent. The cure is effective. The doctor falls in love with her, but he is engaged to another girl. She loves him, but makes no move to interfere with his plans; she keeps cheerful after his marriage. The wife dies in childbirth, the father

also dies, so there is nothing to prevent the lovers coming together. There are very pleasant people in his simple story, and charming descriptions of the country and the hills.

### Hunting for Spies

The heroine of Arthur Stringer's *The Door of Dread* (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis) is a charming young woman with an amazing vocabulary of slang, who is engaged with two male secret service agents in the Federal employ in hunting down a gang of Germans that is stealing important Government secrets. We infer that she has appeared before in other books of the author. As he hurries over her periods of rest and as her colleagues do little more than put in an occasional appearance, she seems to have a pretty strenuous time. No sooner has she rescued one set of papers from the Germans at the risk of her life, and often with acrobatic escapes from elaborate prisons, than the criminals are allowed to escape and she must begin all over again. She keeps it up to the final catastrophe, when the author allows the Germans to be captured. One thrilling incident follows on another with the incoherence and the spectacular effects of the photoplay, which the author doubtless had in mind as he spun his yarn.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### Sense and Shakespeare

Harvard University called on its senior professor of English to deliver a lecture on the anniversary of Shakespeare's death, and Prof. George Lyman Kittredge took the opportunity, with much humor and hard sense, to clear the ground of Shakespeare study of a lot of pedantic rubbish. In his *Shakespeare* (Harvard University Press, Cambridge), a spelling which we regret, he declares that we know all about Shakespeare that we need to; that with some general idea of the man and more especially of the way men looked at things in Elizabeth's days we can get the full meaning of what he says; that that meaning is a different one to every one of us, depending on our own characters and education, and that no amount of knowledge will explain

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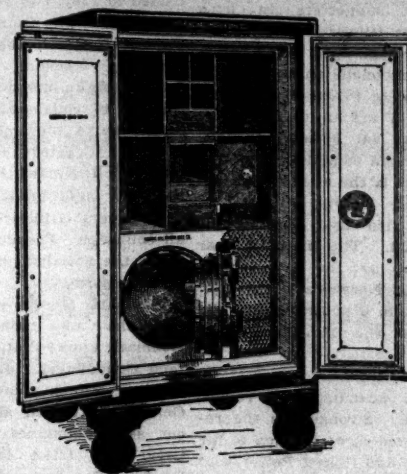
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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

MARITIME VOLUNTEERS FOR S.V.C. SANCTIONED

Active and Reserve Sections; Mixed Military And Naval Uniform

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps is to have a new company. The reinforcements to the municipality's preparedness brigade will be called the Maritime Company. The current Municipal Gazette says that in accordance with the suggestions contained in the appended Report to the Commandant the division of this Company into two sections—Active and Reserve—has, at the Commandant's recommendation, been approved.

In regard to the establishment of the new company, Captain Charles H. Godfrey, engineer staff officer, has written the following letter to Major T. E. Trueman, commandant S. V. C.: "Sir—I have the honor to report that I have had several interviews with Captain Dixon and have discussed with him matters as to whether the Maritime Company should be regarded as an active or reserve unit and also with regard to uniform."

As a result of these conversations I beg to put before you the following suggestions, viz.:

- 1.—That the Company be divided into two sections
  - (a) The Active
  - (b) The Reserve
- 2.—That the standard of efficiency for the Active Section should be attendance at 18 Company Drills, 1 Machine Gun Firing, Musketry whatever courses may be laid down.
- 3.—That the standard of efficiency for the Reserve Section should be the same as that of the Reserve Company, viz., attendance at four drills and to fire the Musketry Course laid down for the Reserves, but to qualify to shoot in the Corps Rifle Meeting or in the Inter-Company Challenge Shield Competition, two additional drills (or six in all) must be attended.
- 4.—That no member of the Reserve Section should be under 40 years of age.
- 5.—That the allowances of Ammunition for the Active and Reserve Sections should be the same as for other active members and reservists.
- 6.—That no Headquarters for Mobilisation should be allotted to the Maritime Company but that in case of Mobilisation the O. C. should attend at the Corps Headquarters.
- 7.—That except under special cir-

cumstances Unit Orders should be sent out on the 2nd and 16th day of each month.

8.—That the uniform of the Active Section of the Company should be the same as that of the Engineer Company with the following exceptions:

- (a) Khaki or brown canvas leggings (Officers brown leather)
- (b) Cap to be naval pattern, as already supplied, with khaki cover.
- (c) Cuff braid to be twisted red and blue horizontal with loop in middle.
- (d) Anchors embroidered in blue on khaki patches to be worn on collar flaps.

SWIMMING

Last evening the Rowing Club held the second competition of their 1916 Series, when the following were the results:

Two Lengths Handicap

Heat 1:			
L. Bertie	7 secs.	1	
F. R. Gabbott	10 "	2	
H. D. Rodger	3 "	0	
J. S. Agassiz	4 "	0	
E. T. Nash	8 "	0	
Time: 49 1/5.			

Heat 2:			
E. A. Brodie	Scratch	1	
F. S. Ward	7 secs.	2	
H. N. Olsen	4 "	0	
J. L. Cowan	10 "	0	
E. G. Barnes	12 "	0	
Time: 40 4/5.			

Final Heat:

F. S. Ward	7 secs.	1	
E. A. Brodie	Scratch	2	
L. Bertie	7 secs.	0	
F. R. Gabbott	10 "	0	
Time: 48 4/5.			

Ruining Header

H. N. Olsen	1	
B. G. Wilson	2	
H. D. Rodger	3	
F. R. Gabbott	4	

Flying Squadron Team Race

Mr. E. A. Brodie's Team (E. A. Brodie, B. G. Wilson, L. Bertie, T. Macdonald, J. L. Cowan, E. G. Barnes and F. S. Ward) won from H. N. Olsen's Team (H. N. Olsen, E. T. Nash, A. C. Nash, H. D. Rodger, B. Hunting, F. R. Gabbott and J. S. Agassiz).

The water polo teams were: Blues:—E. G. Barnes; E. T. Nash and T. Macdonald; D. H. Cooke; H. D. Rodger, E. A. Brodie and F. S. Ward.

Whites:—L. Bertie; W. J. Gande and B. G. Wilson; J. S. Agassiz; A. C. Nash; H. N. Olsen and N. C. Brodie.

Result:—Whites 4 goals (N. C. Brodie 1, A. C. Nash 1, J. S. Agassiz 2).

Blues 3 goals (Cooke, Rodger and E. A. Brodie 1 each).

Mr. R. W. MacCabe refereed.

Lawn Bowls

The following teams will play on the Lawn Bowls Club rinks at 4.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon:

Mr. Campbell's Team	Mr. Macdonald's Team
---------------------	----------------------

G. L. Campbell	D. Macdonald
(skip)	(skip)

E. C. Emmett	F. L. Marshall
W. Gater	J. Scotson
G. Dunlop	R. Simmons

O. Crewe-Read	J. C. Thomson
(skip)	(skip)

W. J. Gande	A. Taylor
A. W. Dewhurst	G. R. Wingrove
V. Grundy	A. Samson

C. M. Bain	J. Park
(skip)	(skip)

F. Large	E. Payne
H. Browett	F. A. Sampson
W. N. C. Allen	F. B. Walker

S. Hammond	H. B. Stewart
(skip)	(skip)

R. A. Lawson	C. E. Pearson
F. C. Banham	J. J. Sheridan
W. Dutton	Dr. J. W. Ross

J. T. Disselduff	J. C. Macdonnell
(skip)	(skip)

J. P. Lowe	W. A. Ogden
M. C. Galletly	W. J. Vine
D. M. Graham	D. Mennie

L. Evans	G. H. Phillips
(skip)	(skip)

E. Hunter	E. M. Reid
H. H. Fowler	Rev. W. H. Rees
J. B. Grant	A. G. Mossop

National Rifle Association

Medal Competition

This Annual Competition will take place on Saturday, the 15th instant, from 6 to 9 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. The Competition is open to members of the Shanghai Rifle Association, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Shanghai Municipal Police, and Shanghai Fire Brigade.

Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, one sighter and seven scoring shots at each distance; Bisley targets.

Only .303 Bisley Rifles are allowed; Ammunition will be issued at the firing point, for the members of the Shanghai Rifle Association only.

ENGLAND TO HONOR FRANCE

July 14, Gallic National Holiday, To Be Observed by British

London, June 6.—For some time past there has been a widespread feeling that means should be found to recognize in tangible fashion the spirit of unity that now is linking France to England.

It has now been decided, with the approval of the French Ambassador, to set apart July 14 next as France's day, to devote the day throughout the British Isles to a national demonstration of British cordial feeling toward her ally and to allocate the proceeds of the celebration to the urgent needs of the French Red Cross.

It is intended that "France's day" shall differ in every respect from previous celebrations of a similar character and that it shall prove to be one of the most interesting and gratifying events in the London season.

BOMB EXPLODES ON TRAIN

San Francisco, July 2.—A time bomb placed in a smoking car on the Southern Pacific line exploded today as the train pulled into Oakland.

Several were injured, but no lives were lost. As yet there is no evidence as to the identity of the person who placed the bomb in the coach, but the authorities are working on the theory that it might have been a Mexican, as the train arrived from the south.



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also

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"Shooting Igreys in Africa"

A very interesting film

"The Doorkeeper's Trick"

A mirth-provoking comedy

"When Knights Were Bold"

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## The China Press

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EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,  
Delaware, Publishers

### WEATHER

The heat will continue, with local  
thundersqualls. Moderate or fresh  
monsoon along the whole coast.

SHANGHAI, JULY 13, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

### The American Navy

(By Cornelius Vanderbilt)

... The easiest and most natural defense of this country is on the sea, for by the greatest of good fortune the United States—excluding our external possessions—may be regarded in its essential military requirements as an island, inasmuch as any invasion of our soil must come, directly or indirectly, from overseas. This fact is often used by those who have not given thought to the subject to show that an invasion is impossible, but the history of the present war shows that an invasion by water has actually been made over a distance greater than that separating the United States from the shores of Europe. We have the military advantage that has preserved Great Britain and Japan from invasion for a thousand years, and will ourselves be for ever immune from invasion if we have the foresight to provide a naval defense superior to that of any nation likely to attack us.

History proves that peace is preserved by strength, and not by weakness, and in this connection here are two quotations:

The German Chancellor, April 7, 1913, when introducing the Army Bill:

"History knows of no people which came to disaster because it had exhausted itself in the making of its defenses; but history knows of many peoples which have perished because, living in prosperity and luxury they neglected their defenses. A people which thinks that it is not rich enough to maintain its armaments shows merely that it has played its part."

Lord Roberts, Oct. 22, 1912:

"Our army, as a belligerent factor in European politics, is almost a negligible quantity. This empire is at all times practically defenseless beyond its first line (the navy). Such an empire invites war. Its assumed security amid the armaments of Europe, and now of Asia, is insolent and provocative."

The few impractical dreamers whose hopes of disarmament have survived the events of the present war are accustomed to offer a three-fold objection to every proposed military policy:

1. That preparedness encourages militarism, and the lust of fighting and conquest, and will, in time, corrupt the peaceful stream of our national life.

2. That the expense is too great.

3. That too large a number of men are withdrawn from productive pursuits, to our economic danger.

A careful consideration of these objections will show that they do not apply to a naval force.

When we realize that the largest navy the world has ever known has only 250,000 men, it is absurd to suppose that any navy this country is likely to have even if as large as the largest—will be sufficient in size to corrupt or overawe a population of over a hundred millions, or will incur an expense large enough to imperil our budget.

These considerations justify the belief that a plan of preparedness and national defense based on the principle of a navy as the first line of defense is sound in military principles and likely to receive broad popular support. We may now inquire:

1. Will the navy defense plan be effective? And if so—

2. What navy will it require?

To the first question it should be enough to reply that this country has produced an authority who is incomparably above all the other naval strategists. The teachings of Capt. Mahan—who is a prophet not without honor save in his own country—have been followed by all the great powers save this, to whose service he devoted his life.

His message was that naval defense is this Nation's best reliance.

Within a decade we have seen that this is a huge though she is, was powerless to attack little Japan, and found herself constrained to a galling peace because of her inferiority at sea.

Napoleon's vast army lay near the Channel and vainly looked on England's shores across a narrow strait, whose width is little greater than the range of a modern gun, but not

even his genius could cope with a nation which founded its faith on a navy—and in the end his grand army was conquered by the British line of battleships which it never saw.

So, in these very days, Great Britain, though but a few miles from her enemy, relies in confidence on her ships, and no foe as yet has set foot upon her soil.

Huge armies have not saved Russia or France from invasion; Italian troops are in Austrian territory; France occupied part of German Alsace; in short, armies have not saved their countries from invasions; navies have—and still do.

Even had we a standing army equal in numbers to all the European forces now at war, we would be helpless against an enemy with a superior fleet. Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Panama Canal and all our outlying possessions would fall a ready prize; our commerce would be destroyed and our ports blockaded until we sued for peace. According to the teachings of Capt. Mahan, with a navy equal in personnel to the army corps, we would be absolutely safe from any attack.

It is not necessary for me to speak for naval officers. Their silent, swift and efficient accomplishment of the tasks heretofore set them by our country are too well known to require comment. Unhappily the corps of naval officers is much too small, and it is much to be feared that our people do not sufficiently recognize the fact that it takes at least ten years to make an efficient officer. We are fond of saying that our naval strength is about equal to that of the second naval power (Germany's), and that if we fall behind her we can quickly build a few ships and go ahead of her. Perhaps we could, but she has more than twice the number of trained officers we have, and if we started now to equal her in this respect, and if she took no steps to meet our competition, we would not reach her numbers before 1930.

While the Japanese navy has not yet passed the United States in the number and power of ships, it has already overtaken us in the number of trained officers, and the same may be said of all the other leading naval powers.

It is illuminating to know that between Aug. 4, 1914, when the war broke out, and December, 1915—a period of less than a year and a half—Great Britain's addition to her fleet in ships and guns was more than one and one-half times the entire American navy of today. If our Government would now spend for naval purposes a sum equal to Great Britain's war expenditures for two weeks we would have the material of a navy sufficient to protect us from all chance of invasion.

The lessons so far learned from the present war confirm in a remarkable degree the efficiency of ships of existing types, and lead us to expect that future building programs will follow the old lines. Whatever the final lessons may be, we have only to build those types of vessels chosen by our possible enemies, but we should steadily constriction at least four ships of each type to their three.

### Correspondence

#### The Salvation Fund

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—From the Chinese newspapers I noted that the management of the Salvation Fund is going to refund the money raised since its foundation. The writer recalls that the Salvation Fund made its appearance in April, 1915, when the Chinese Government was in a great crisis on account of the Japanese demands. During the months of May, June, July and August very large amounts were raised every day by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. In September, when the Chou An Hui was founded, and the monarchical movement begun, the amounts raised dropped day after day till finally no one went to the banks to contribute.

In December the public made strong appeals to have their money refunded and consequently refund was made on a part of the total. What was the true reason of this? At first people voluntarily paid their money and at last asked to have the same returned. The true reason was the monarchical movement, because the people feared that Yuan Shih-k'ai would use their money in his attempt to become emperor.

Now Yuan has died and the monarchical movement is no longer in our country, and we have a very trustworthy man, Li, as our president, whom we, the whole body of the Chinese Republic, should support with all our effort. Is it advisable that we continue to raise a great amount to help our own country? Should not the man gemet of the Salvation Fund pay their patriotic attention to this matter?

Thanking you in advance for the courtesy of your columns, I am

Yours very truly,

K. I. YUEN.

## Shackleton's Own Story

Thrilling Polar Expedition, Full of Calamity and Adventure, Described By Explorer

Published below is a long and vivid cable from Sir Ernest Shackleton to the London Daily Chronicle, describing the calamity that befel his ship, the Endurance, in the Weddell Sea, his 15 months' drift in the ice, his landing on Elephant Island, and then his daring voyage with a few companions in a small open boat through Antarctic seas in mid-winter in search of help from South Georgia.

Rarely in the whole history of Polar exploration has there been so heroic and magnificent a feat as Sir Ernest Shackleton's extrication of himself and all his companions from the very middle of the terrible Weddell Sea. There is certainly no instance of so long, adventurous and successful a retreat across sea ice.

The geographical results of the expedition are notable. A new land has been discovered, with 200 miles of glacier fringed coast. New South Greenland, shown on some maps as bounding the Weddell Sea on the west, is proved not to exist.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has made a complete hydrographical survey of this practically unexplored ocean, and has secured magnetic and meteorological observations and biological records of great importance.

It has hitherto been possible for Sir Ernest Shackleton to claim that in his expeditions he has never lost one of his companions. Up to this moment this unique claim would still hold good, but there can be no gainsaying that the 22 men left behind on Elephant Island are in urgent need of rescue, and that not a moment can be lost in sending relief to them.

Post Stanley, Falkland Islands, May 31, 1916.—I have arrived at the Falkland Islands.

On December 6, 1914, we left South Georgia; on the 8th we encountered heavy pack ice off the Sandwich group. The Endurance entered the pack in 58 degrees 40 S. lat., 18 degrees W. long., and the vessel forced her way by a devious course for 1,000 miles through icebergs.

On January 10, 1915, we sighted Coats Land. The ice was becoming heavier. The floes were often 150 square miles in extent.

We decided to land at the earliest opportunity, and sent the Endurance back to civilisation. We discovered a new land with 200 miles of coastline, and great glaciers discharging into the sea. This we named Caradoc Coast. A series of abnormal circumstances commenced. We observed a great migration of thousands of seals northwards, which was unaccountable at the time. We then experienced hard north-easterly gales, and sheltered behind large bergs amidst the surging pack.

Eventually we found ourselves beset in the ice, which never opened again. Summer conditions were nonexistent. Contrary to all experience of the Antarctic in early February, the temperature was below zero. These conditions apparently accounted for the migration of animal life.

In the middle of February there were signs of the ice opening, so, despite the shortage of coal, we attempted to break out. By the end of February there were 49 degrees of frost, and the old and the young packs were cemented together. It was impossible to land or extricate the ship, and we prepared to winter.

The winter was generally speaking mild, with the usual blizzards. Sixty-seven degrees of frost was the lowest temperature we recorded. The Endurance drifted south-west, reaching a furthest south of 77 deg. south latitude (longitude 35 deg. west).

We continued a zig-zag drift across the Weddell Sea to the north-west, immovably fixed in the pack. General scientific work was carried out meanwhile. In view of the possibility of pressure we placed our sledging stores on deck, and we trained the dogs for emergencies. Twenty dogs died from sickness. Some of the dogs disappeared on April 15 for 199 days. A Moment of Anxiety.

In mid-April we had a moment of grave anxiety. The pack drove the ship towards a great stranded berg, and we were saved only by a sudden change in the drift. In June there began the menace of the ice pressure, the ice piling up to a height of 20 feet close to the ship. In July the pressure became more intense, and there were ominous signs that the ship would be involved in the pressure. The ice rose into ridges of 40 feet in height. Blocks of 30 tons were thrown about, communicating shocks to the ship.

Our preparations for the worst eventualities were completed on August 1. While examining the floes during a blizzard the ice split under my feet. I had just rushed the dogs on board when, with a grinding crash, the pressure took us.

The Endurance hove bodily out of the ice, and was flung before the gale against masses of up-driven floes. The vessel stood the strain, and by mid-day the pressure ceased. The ship heeled over half out of the water, and with her rudder split.

Thereafter the Endurance was a focus of active pressure. In September she was badly ripped, her sides bending and her beams buckling. Eventually she rose clear.

The Ship Bursts

In the middle of October we broke

clear of the floe, and a distant water-sky gave hope of ultimate safety. We were now drifting across what was reputed to be New South Greenland, but our soundings showed 1,900 fathoms of water.

Then came renewed pressure and the stern post was damaged. The ship was now leaking dangerously, and we put steam on the main engine, and all the pumps were continuously worked.

On October 18, in the short space of ten seconds, through heavy pressure, the Endurance was thrown out on to the ice on her beam ends with temperatures below zero and the pumps freezing.

On October 26 the floes commenced screwing, and caused the ship's sides to open. We lowered the boats, sledges and provisions on to the ice. On October 27 the end came. The terrific pressure culminated in tearing out the stern and rudder posts, the main deck breaking upwards. Icebergs plied the ship; the water overmastered the pumps, extinguishing the fires. I ordered all hands on to the ice. The pressure continuing near the ship, we shifted the equipment.

High Morale

I must record here the excellent morale of all hands. At midnight a crack opened through the camp. The pressure continued, and there was a cold wind, with 43 deg. of frost.

On October 28 we moved camp. The ship was submerged to the upper deck. Her fore and main mast had been twisted out by the pressure.

The position of the party was serious. We were in 69 deg. 5 min. south latitude and 51 deg. 32 west longitude. The nearest land and prospect of food was Paulet Island, 346 miles distant. We reorganised our equipment. All our scientific records and film photographs were saved.

On October 30 we started relaying towards the north, our seven dog teams relaying the provision sledges and the men hauling the boats in half-mile relays; our advance was one mile in a day. Now cracks and high-pressure ridges impeded our progress, and the crossing of the open cracks was further endangered by the presence of killer whales, which would not hesitate to attack any man unfortunate enough to fall in.

After full consideration I decided, as it was impossible to move a large party across working ice, to camp in the vicinity of the wreck and our saved stores, and to depend on the northerly drift and the summer break-up.

On October 31 we reached a heavy floe, and there made our Ocean Camp. We saved stores from the ship by cutting through the ice and the main deck, and we grappled out a hundred cases of food. Our three boats (named respectively after donors to the expedition), the James Caird, Dudley Docker, and Stancombe-Wills, were prepared for a sea journey.

Slow Progress

For the next two months we drifted north. The Endurance sank on November 20. The November drift was only 60 miles to the good; the December drift was equally disappointing, northerly gales repeatedly driving us back after good progress.

On December 23 we left Ocean Camp, as the ice appeared close enough to travel over. Hauling the boats, marching night and day through deep snow, and cutting through pressure ridges, the whole party with two boats advanced nine miles in five days. On December 28 the rotten ice made it impossible to proceed, the boats sinking through the brash. At times the various units were isolated on separate floes. We were forced to retreat and set up "Patience Camp."

There we passed January, February and March, 1916, slowly drifting north. The floe grew small under the attack of neighboring icebergs and gales and was finally reduced to 100 yards square. In January we shot five of our dog-teams owing to shortage of food. The party were put on stringent rations because of the dearth of seals and the limited hunting radius.

Terrors of the Winter Seas

In January, 1916, we crossed the Antarctic Circle. February passed without any hope of escape. By the middle of March the winter commenced, with low temperatures, long nights, and heavy blizzards. The tents were worn out. There was a shortage of fuel, and the possibility of making Paulet Island disappeared. We were drifting north rapidly, and a northerly swell indicated that open water was close. On March 23 we sighted the distant peaks of Joinville Island (the northern extremity of West Antarctica) but an impenetrable belt of ice, working under pressure, precluded any attempt of crossing the land. On April 7 we sighted Clarence Island (the most easterly of the South Shetlands).

Here the party had a narrow escape. A great berg driving through the pack missed us by only 200 yards. On April 8 the floe on which our camp was pitched split to pieces under the influence of the swell. As the ice opened we launched the boats. The tide rip, driving the ice, almost finished our expedition. Rowing through masses of pack we made northward and pulled the boats up on a floe for the night.

A heavy swell set in at midnight, and the floe split under the tent. We

pulled one man out of the water before the floes closed together. The whole party waited for daylight on a rocking floe, only 100ft. long.

On the 10th we made westward in a heavy snow squall, and reached open sea, but there we met a high swell, which forced us to retreat to the pack ice. The sea was too heavy for our deeply-laden open boats, so during the night I drastically reduced the equipment, and we camped on a floe-berg. The temperature was low, and the sea increased.

The berg began to split during the night. Dawn showed that the berg was undermined, and an icefoot developed. It was surrounded by surging pack-ice, undulating to a heavy swell. At noon on the 11th our opportunity came. The ice opened suddenly, and we flung the boats into the sea over the ice foot of the reel-ling berg.

We proceeded westward all night, as there was no place to camp, and rowed throughout the 12th, continuing west. The position gave anxiety, for observations showed that, despite our efforts to make westward since the 9th, the current had drifted us to the east.

### A Terrible Boat Journey

That night no camping place was found, and we fastened the boats to the lee side of a floeberg in a heavy swell. The wind, suddenly shifting, drove the boats against the berg, but we cut the painters and escaped to the open sea. The sea surface was freezing and the temperature stood below zero. Several of the party were suffering from exposure.

On the 13th we decided to run north for Elephant Island, for it was hopeless to make for Deception Island. We passed through open pack ice, where it was difficult to maneuver the boats. One of them, the James Caird, was holed above the water-line. The wind increasing to a gale, we were driven out of the pack and ran till night, and then have to in a high sea. The boats were weighted down by ice from the freezing spray. The crew of the Stancombe-Wills were suffering greatly, having no water, and it being impossible to warm food.

On April 14 we sighted Elephant Island 40 miles away. A strong wind heading us, we made little progress. The gale increased, and the James Caird took the Stancombe-Wills into tow. Hudson and Bakewell were severely frost-bitten.

### An All-Night Gale

All night there was a high cross-sea and furious gale, with driving snow and low temperature. At midnight the Dudley Docker disappeared.

On the morning of the 15th we reached the north end of the island. It had inaccessible cliffs. In view of the condition of the party, which had now been without water or hot food for two days, it was decided to attempt to land on a small beach. All the equipment was sodden.

On landing we found that several members of the party were on the verge of physical and mental collapse. An inspection of the beach showed that it was impossible to remain, as it was covered at high spring tides.

On the 16th I sent Wild to search the coast for a safer landing. On the 17th we proceeded westward, but were nearly blown to sea owing to strong winds and the weakness of a large number of the party.

We landed again through a heavy surf. We found that the beach would be untenable in heavy gales, but proceeded to cut a hole in the ice slope above reach of the waves.

Owing to the seriousness of the situation and the shortage of food and the inadequate protection against winter, I decided to make an endeavor to reach South Georgia, 750 miles distant, to obtain help, leaving the main party on Elephant Island in charge of Frank Wild, whose judgment, ability and experience were a valuable asset to the expedition.

The weather was appalling, bad, with constant blizzards. Our largest boat, the James Caird, 22ft. long, was covered by the carpenter with sledge runners, box lids, and canvas.

On April 24 I set out with five volunteers—namely, Worsley, Crean, McNish, McCarthy and Vincent. We passed through the stream ice, and ran north with a fair wind during the first night. Day after day we made progress towards the goal, but the Sub-Antarctic Ocean maintained its evil winter reputation. Snowstorms and gales swept over us for the next fortnight, and only three times did we get sight of the sun for observation.

On the sixth day we were forced to jettison oars and other equipment to relieve the towweight owing to the boat being heavily loaded up. All our equipment and sleeping gear was soaked through. We were constantly at work breaking the ice off the sides and rudder, baling water and scraping ice out of the boat day and night. All the crew became superficially frost-bitten. I wish at this point to place on record the cheerful attitude of my companions.

On the eighth day, while hove to in a gale, we lost our sea anchor, the rope being cut by the ice. On the fourteenth day we sighted the cliffs of the west coast of South Georgia during a clearance in the snowstorm, and we stood in for the land, but, observing seas spouting on uncharted reefs, we hauled off for the night. On May 9 the wind again increased to a hurricane, and enormous seas were running on a dead lee shore.

Saved by a Shift of Wind

We saw nothing till the afternoon, when between squalls we found we were drifting on to the cliffs. One chance remained. We set a reefed sail. The boat stood the strain, and was

kept afloat by continuous baling. The wind shifted at the very crisis, enabling us to clear the land.

On the 10th, the gale restarting, I decided, in view of the condition of the party and the shortage of water, to beach the boat and try to cross the island to the whaling station on the east coast. At dusk we managed to beach the boat in a small cove. We were too weak to haul her up, so we hung on to her all night. On the 11th we cut way her topsides, which enabled us to haul her up.

On the 12th the bay filled with ice, but on the 15th we launched the boat and reached the head of King Haakon Bay. On May 19 I started across the island.

As Vincent and McNish were unfit to march I took Crean and Worsley with me. The interior of the island was quite unknown. I took three days' provisions and a cooking stove, but no other equipment. Thirty-six hours' continuous marching covered

ed 30 miles over glaciers, across mountain ridges and snowfields from 2,000ft. to 4,000ft. above sea level. We made good progress, assisted by the moonlight.

We reached Stromness whaling station in the afternoon of May 20. This is the first time that the island of South Georgia has been crossed. I received every assistance from the manager of the whaling station, Mr. Sorlie, who despatched a whaler the same night to bring round the remainder of the party.

### Important New Discoveries

I wish to record the practical sympathy of the managers of the four whaling stations—namely, Mr. Sorlie, of Stromness, Mr. Hansen, of Leith Harbor, Mr. Bornsen, of Husvik Bjergaar, and Mr. Jacobsen, of Grytviiken. Realising the urgency of the case, they hastened to equip a whaler, and Captain Thom volunteered.

(Continued on Page 7)

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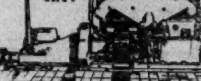
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A POLICY in the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada not only protects the life it insures against death, but also protects itself against lapsing. A lapsing policy is of little value, and any plan that keeps a policy in force is of inestimable value.

Many things may be the cause of policies lapsing; it may be neglect, adverse financial circumstances, absence from home or sickness. To meet the circumstances that may arise, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada devised what is known as its AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE PLAN, by which the premiums after the second year are automatically advanced as a loan against the policy, provided, of course, that the reserve on the policy will allow it.

The policy is thus kept automatically in force without any action on the part of the assured. In the policy the reserve value for each year is given, so the assured can see the standing of his policy in this regard.

The Non-Forfeiture Plan has been in force with the Sun Life of Canada for a number of years, and has been instrumental in preventing the lapsing of very many policies.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada  
Shanghai Dept. 22, Kiangse Road

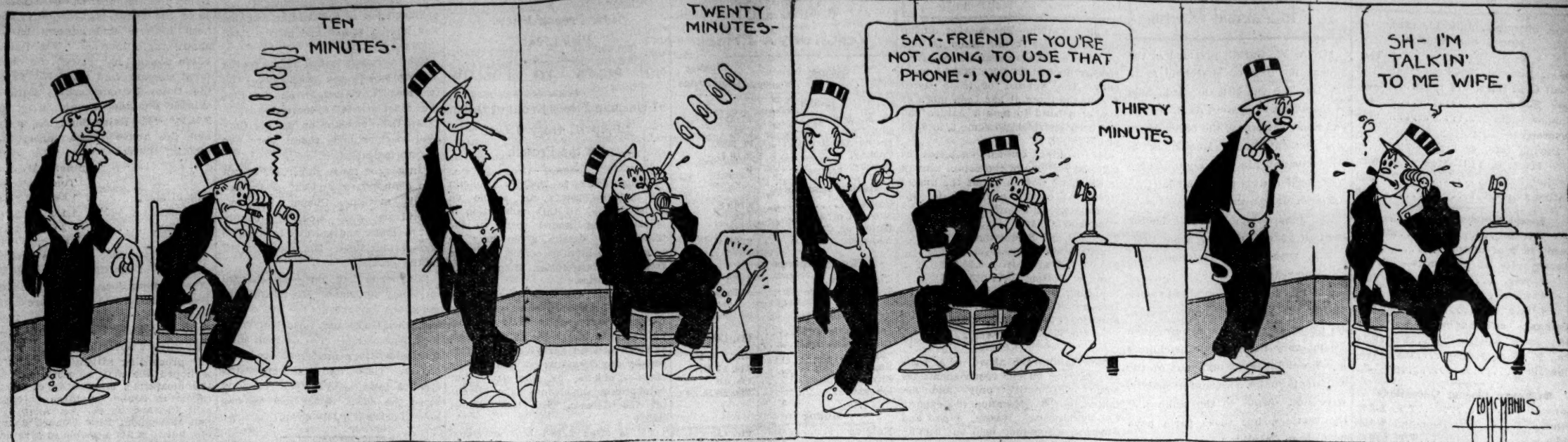
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No. 6, Kiangse Road



# Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## The Lighthouse

(New York Sun)

When Martin Lloyd was a youngster living with his parents on a barren

little farm in the hills of middle Long Island he could see each night, as he crept under the counterpane up in the attic, the Fire Island light glow and diminish, rekindle and fade with a mysterious effect of beckoning him to the edges of the broad Atlantic.

And gazing upon the great beam that reached him through the small, fan-shaped window under the gable Martin Lloyd fell asleep, voyaging happily to the ends of the world.

Behind his freckled forehead, unrevealed by his somewhat timid manner and hesitant speech, lay a profound and heartening conviction that he might become famous, rather rich; and that, whatever befell, his manhood would achieve, somehow or other, the dignity of success.

He began auspiciously as a clerk in a shoe store in a nearby village. Having saved a little money he went to the not distant city to study for a profession. When he was half way through his course his father died. As his brother was crippled the care of the mother and the younger children and the working of the farm made it imperative for Martin to return home. He came back quietly and took up his task without complaint. It was a setback, but his youth enabled him to take it with a cheerful spirit.

The farm was poor, but by exertion could be made to yield a living. Martin wanted to marry, but in the succeeding years such a step was out of the

question; or so it seemed to him. Perhaps he was wrong. At any rate the tilling of the sandy soil, the education of his two young brothers and the two girls, the paying of doctors' bills and the burden of a mortgage absorbed all his energy and required all his prevision day in and day out.

There were times when he thought exhaustedly of his chances of getting back to his studies, and on rare evenings he would take down one of the thick books he had brought home with him. With a slight frown he would turn the pages, surprised to find that after a day in the fields the learned and leisurely text had no quality to afford him the recreation asserted to inhere in "a change." Closing the covers he would sit silent and moody until bedtime.

His younger brothers were launched successfully in business, but one of them married and became rather speedily the father of several children, whose requirements in the way of food and clothing were beyond the parents' means. Martin Lloyd, without the faintest sense of irony, became used to admiring his small nephews and nieces while inwardly figuring how he could help their father to meet the promissory note due next week. Somehow he could always contrive such things. And perhaps his family grew to appreciate his possession of the gift. They availed themselves of his faculty. And so it went on.

Martin Lloyd was "getting along in years." His hair was gray. He stooped a little. The neighbors said that he was looking old.

To Martin himself it seldom occurred

that he was past middle age. Everything went on as anxiously as usual. There were bills to pay, interest charges to meet, notes to be arranged, the crops to be got in. He was in the thick of life.

The certitude that he was an old man came to him when his mother died. As if her death had halted for an instant the rush of events and given him a chance to view their unending procession in its whole length, Martin stood still mentally and looked back over two decades and more crowded with work, worry, struggle and futile hopes, and made endurable by what?

He wondered, gravely perplexed. That night he crept up to the attic and for the first time in years noticed with a faint thrill the great beam of the Fire Island light piercing the little gable window at regular intervals, like a signal, like a summons. He recalled for an instant the romantic imaginings of his childhood, and then the shining shaft from the lighthouse, striking through the pane, illumined the weary puzzle of his existence.

In the invincible and unfailing sweep of that tremendous beacon Martin Lloyd saw the example of fidelity and courage that was guiding him through the dark and uncharted adventure of living.

## Shackleton's Own Story

(Continued from Page 6)

ed to take command. He obtained a volunteer crew, and by hard work throughout was ready for sea on the morning of the 23rd, and started south.

On the 26th we entered a large area of pancake ice. Owing to the unprotected condition of the whaler we had to stand north, but on the 27th the attempt was renewed further to the west, where we found streams of pack ice to the south-east and south. We stood north again to clear them.

On the 28th a final attempt was made to the south, but the ice was found too formidable for the little 80-ton unprotected whaler, though it would be easily negotiable for a larger protected vessel.

Our position was made worse by a shortage of coal, and so we reluctantly decided to turn north for assistance to the Falklands. This decision caused great disappointment to our generous Norwegian friends.

The party on the beach on Elephant Island, when I left there on April 24, were well. They had full rations for five weeks, exclusive of the possibilities of obtaining seals.

The work of the expedition to date includes the discovery of 200 miles of new coast-line and a complete hydrographical survey of the Weddell Sea, the elimination of New South Green-

land from the map, continuous magnetic and meteorological observations, important biological records, cinema records up to October 30, 1915, and a photographic record up to date.

ERNEST SHACKLETON.

## INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

have removed to

F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD  
(Opposite the Race Course)  
Carpets beaten by electric motor  
and stored for the summer.  
9765



This Mark is a sure Sign of Quality.  
It stands for Experience,  
Facility and Ability relating to  
Varnish and Paint, and it is placed  
on all the specialities of  
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark  
Manufacture.

Large stocks kept in China  
by the Branch Houses of actual Manufacturers  
2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai  
Alexandria Building, Hongkong  
F. C. BANHAM,  
Manager in the Far East.

## BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Give your baby the right food during the first twelve months of his little life and the chances are that he will grow to be a sturdy child.



All over the country you will find healthy babies whose wise mothers have brought them up on BORDEN'S "EAGLE BRAND" pure milk from healthy cows.

For nearly sixty years used as a safe, easily-prepared baby food.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,  
AGENTS FOR CHINA.



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Refracting  
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Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses

in  
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.  
36, Nankang Road

## HOT WATER PIPES MAKE THE WHOLE HOUSE HOT IN SUMMER

To obviate this nuisance install a  
GAS COOKER and GEYSER.

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SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Engineer's Office

5 Thibet Road.

or Showroom

29 Nanking Road.



# Getzbest

Sold at all first-class stores

## Pure Food Products





## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 12, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mex. Dollars: Market rate	71.85
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	1928
Copper Cash	1928
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-8%—Tls.	7.32
Exch. @ 72.1—Mex.	10.16
Peking Bar	362
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	29 1/2 d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount	—
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.14
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. 47 1/2
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 2-8 1/2
India	T.T. 202 1/2
Paris	T.T. 382
Paris	Demand 382 1/2
New York	T.T. 64 1/2
New York	Demand 64 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 78 1/2
Japan	T.T. 78 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 156 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-9 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-10
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-10 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-10 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 396
New York	4 m-s. 67 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY	
£1—Fr. Tls.	6.14
£1—Fr. Tls.	6.14
£1—Fr. Tls.	6.14
£1—Fr. Tls.	6.14
£1—Fr. Tls.	6.14
£1—Fr. Tls.	6.14
£1—Fr. Tls.	6.14
£1—Fr. Tls.	6.14
£1—Fr. Tls.	6.14
£1—Fr. Tls.	6.14

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 12, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Bukits Tls.	6.35
Pengkalans Tls.	12.75
Semambus Tls.	1.80
Kota Bahroses Tls.	11.00
Kroewoks Tls.	20.50
Tanah Merah Tls.	1.12 1/2
Seekee Tls.	8.50
Shanghai Kelantans Tls.	1.05
Ulobri Tls.	2.50
Shanghai Docks Tls.	30.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls.	90.00
Ziangbes Tls.	6.60
Direct Business Reported	
Shanghai Lands Tls.	97.00
Batu Anams Tls.	1.75
Shanghai Kelantans Tls.	1.05
Shanghai Pahangs Tls.	2.00
Ziangbes Tls.	6.75

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, July 12, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Kotas Tls.	11.15 July
Kotas Tls.	11.00 cash
Semambus Tls.	1.80 cash
Klebangs Tls.	1.00 cash
Trams Tls.	36.00 cash
Almas Tls.	14.00 cash
Shanghai Cottons Tls.	91.00 July
Direct	
Almas Tls.	14.00 cash

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service	
London, July 11.	
Plantation First Latex.	Spot, 2s. 4 1/2 to 2s. 4d. Paid.
October to December, 2s. 5d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market, Quiet and easier.	

Last Quotation	
London, July 10.	
Spot, 2s. 4 1/2 d. Paid.	
October to December, 2s. 5 1/2 d. Paid.	
Tendency of Market, Firm.	
Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co. have received the following cable from Hummel & Co., London.	
Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 2s. 3 1/2 d.	
Spot price standard quality First Crepe, 2s. 4d.	
Market quiet, tendency undecided.	

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.  
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## Lih Teh Oil Mill In Annual Meeting

Mr. A. W. Burkill presided at the annual meeting of shareholders in the Lih Teh Oil Mill Co., Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, yesterday, the other directors present being Messrs. S. S. Benjamin and Liu Chang-yin. There were 4,055 shares represented.

The chairman said: The reports and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read.

The mill has not been able to work during the year now under review, as, owing to serious and unforeseen delays, very little of our machinery has been delivered and, out of the shipments made, two, unfortunately, were lost, owing to the sinking of the carriers, but these parts have now been replaced and, without being unduly sanguine, your directors hope that, by the end of the year, all the new machinery will be installed and in working order.

Early in the year, advantage was taken of a favorable opportunity to buy a quantity of Chinese crude oil and this was refined by us, with satisfactory results. Otherwise, no business has been done and we think that it is a matter for congratulation that the year ending should show a profit of Tls. 16,321.63, which sum it is proposed to carry forward. If you approve of this proposal, the total of credit of profit and loss account will be Tls. 41,038.81 and this balance the directors propose to deal with next year, when the mill will be fully equipped and in working order.

Turning to the accounts, there is very little for me to explain. The position of the company is very satisfactory and we have sufficient cash in hand to complete the mill and equip it properly.

Resolutions were passed unanimously, adopting the report and accounts, confirming the appointment of Mr. E. E. Clark as a director, re-electing Mr. Liu Chang-yin to the board and re-appointing Mr. R. C. B. Fennell as auditor.

## BAD NEWS CURES HIM

Christchurch (New Zealand), June 13.—A New Zealand soldier who had fought in Gallipoli and had served with Lord Kitchener at Omdurman and in South Africa, in hospital here with a paralysed arm awaiting amputation, received such a shock from the news of his death that he recovered the complete use of his arm immediately.

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY  
Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI  
Agencies throughout Asia.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

## Cotton Market Report

China Cotton.—The market during the week under review cannot be said to have changed inasmuch as prices remain unchanged with steady tendency. The volume of trade passed during the interval has been more or less of a hand to mouth nature and has been restricted to some 6 to 8,000 piculs in all.

By making careful enquiries at different sections of the cotton centers in China we now find that the unsold stock of cotton available is approximately as follows:—  
Tungchow Cotton ..... 12,000 piculs.  
Shanghai and Steam gin-  
ned cotton ..... 15,000 "  
Shensi (all grades) ..... 30,000 "  
Hankow Cotton ..... 15,000 "  
Shantung and Districts ..... 25,000 "  
Indian Cotton ..... 8,000 "  
Sundries ..... 10,000 "  
115,000 piculs.

Now taking the above as a basis and figuring on our requirements for home consumption only, and not taking into consideration the exports to Newchwang, Russia, Japan and America, we cannot help but coming to the conclusion that we shall see a shortage of some 100,000 piculs before the New Crop becomes available on the market. We of course take it for granted that the new crop will be an early one, (which for the present does not appear likely) On the other hand importers are anxiously awaiting shipments of their purchases from the Indian market and should there be any delay in the arrivals, the local situation will be more poignant and that much more accentuated.

Under the circumstances, the Bulls seem to have the field to themselves and unless a serious setback takes place in the shape of further political troubles or any other abnormal cause, we cannot help but thinking that prices will remain firm for some time to come and would therefore advise our friends to buy cheap lots whenever available. Tone of the market, Steady to Firm.

Liverpool:—  
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown 11.67  
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal ..... 6  
Price of Mid-American March 13.37  
Price of Mid-American last reported ..... 8.12

Tone of market, Steady.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American, Oct. 12.92

Price of Mid-American, March 13.37

Tone of market, Quiet.

Indian Market:—

Broach July/August shipment 49 1/2

Hingmanghat " " 48

Yotmal " " 45 1/2

St. F. Bengal " " 45 1/2

Akola and Nagpur " " 45

Quiet.

## LLOYD GEORGE CANARDS

Rapid Recovery From Many Violent Deaths

London, June 10.—Invented where and by whom no man knows, startling rumors have kept pace with thrilling news this week, and the magnitude of the canards has been equalled only by the credulity of the public.

Mr. Lloyd George was by rumor assassinated yesterday in different parts of the British Islands. Shot in Dublin, stabbed in London, bombed in Edinburgh, and violent deaths also in Belfast and Glasgow, he had an exciting day; but nobody was more interested in his many deaths than the Minister of Munitions himself, though he experienced some difficulty in keeping pace with the accumulating news of his assassinations.

He was engaged nearly all day at the War Council, and in reply to an inquiry last evening said laughingly: "Well, you see, I have recovered from my wounds very rapidly."

The rumor travelled to all parts of the country, just as did the report of Tuesday night that Lord Kitchener had been saved.

## TIRPITZ GOES HOME

Definite Severance From the Admiralty

The Hague, June 12.—That the "temporary retirement" of von Tirpitz, the father of the submarine warfare, has become permanent was first made known to the German public on Saturday in an announcement that he has definitely abandoned his official residence in the Imperial Naval office.

The Grand Admiral will take up residence on his estate in St. Blasien, in the Black Forest. Although he is practically ousted from his post on account of his quarrel with the Chancellor, Herr Bethmann Hollweg, his policy, the Jinglo German Press confidently predicts, will be largely continued by his successor, Admiral von Capelle.

## GOLD COLLARS FOR WAR DOGS

Paris, May 27.—Gold collars as awards for special services have been given by the French Society for the Protection of Animals to fifteen French war dogs, says the Journal des Debats.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

## STOCK

## Closing Quotations

## Banks

H. K. & S. B. .... \$760 B.

Chartered ..... 252

Russo-Asiatic ..... R. 250.

Cathay, ordy ..... 2.10 B.

Cathay, pref. .... 6

## Marine Insurances

Canton ..... \$400 S.

North China ..... 155

Union of Canton ..... 59.45

Yangtze ..... \$260 B.

## Fire Insurances

China Fire ..... \$156

Hongkong Fire ..... \$375 S.

## Shipping

Indo-China Pref. .... Tls. 128

Indo-China Def. .... 97 1/2 x d. B.

Shanghai Tug ..... Tls. 17 B.

Shanghai Tug ..... 11.50

Kochien ..... Tls. 19 S.

## Mining

Kalping ..... Tls. 11

Oriental Cons. .... 33.60

Philippine ..... Tls. 2 1/2 S.

Raub ..... Tls. 2.90 S.

## Docks

Hongkong Dock ..... \$125 B.

Shanghai Dock ..... Tls. 80 B.

New Eng. Works ..... Tls. 9 1/2 B.

## Wharves

Shanghai Wharf ..... Tls. 83 1/2 B.

Hongkong Wharf ..... \$82 B.

## Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land ..... Tls. 95 B.

China Land ..... Tls. 50 N.

Shanghai Land ..... Tls. 50 1/2 B.

Welhaiwei Land ..... Tls. 3

Central Stores ..... \$8 1/2 B.

China Realty (ord.) ..... Tls. 80 B.

China Realty (pref.) ..... Tls. 52 B.

## Cotton Mills

E-w-o ..... Tls. 135

E-w-o Pref. .... Tls. 105 B.

International ..... Tls. 67 1/2 B.

International Pref. .... Tls. 76

Laou-kung-mow ..... Tls. 65

Oriental ..... Tls. 30 B.

Shanghai Cotton ..... Tls. 90 B.

Kung Yik ..... Tls. 14

Yangtsepo ..... Tls. 5 B.

Yangtsepo Pref. .... Tls. 100

## Industrials

Anglo-German Bry ..... \$95 N.

Butler Tile ..... Tls. 23 N.

China Flour Mill ..... Tls. 6 S.

China Sugar ..... \$118 Sa.

Green Island ..... \$9.40 S.

Langkats ..... Tls. 27 1/2

Major Bros. .... Tls. 5

Shanghai Sumatra ..... Tls. 162 1/2 B.

## Stores

Hall & Holtz ..... Tls. 16 B.

Llewellyn ..... \$92

Lane, Crawford ..... \$35

Moutrie ..... \$7.60

Watson ..... \$17 B.

## Rubbers (Local)

Alma ..... Tls. 14 B.

Amherst ..... Tls. 2 S.

Anglo-Java ..... Tls. 11.10 B.

Anglo-Dutch ..... Tls. 5 1/2 B.

Ayer Tawah ..... Tls. 37 1/2 B.

Batu Anam 1915 ..... Tls. 1.70 B.

Bukit Toh Alang ..... Tls. 5 1/2 B.

Bute ..... Tls. 1.80 B.

Chemor United ..... Tls. 2 B.

Chempedak ..... Tls. 13 1/2 B.

Cheng ..... Tls. 3 1/2 B.

Consolidated ..... Tls. 3.60 B.

Dominion ..... Tls. 1.10 B.

Gula Kalumpung ..... Tls. 9.10 B.

Java Consolidated ..... Tls. 21 B.

Kamunting ..... Tls. 5 B.

Kapala ..... Tls. 1 1/2

Kapayang ..... Tls. 30 B.

Karan ..... Tls. 15 B.

Kota Bahroses ..... Tls. 11 B.

Kroewok Java ..... Tls. 20 B.

Padang ..... Tls. 15 B.

Pengkalen Durian ..... Tls. 12 1/2 B.

Permatia ..... Tls. 7

Samagagas ..... Tls. 1.20 B.

Seekee ..... Tls. 8 1/2 B.

Semambu ..... Tls. 13 1/2 B.

Senawang ..... Tls. 18 B.

Shanghai Klebang ..... Tls. 1 1/2 B.

Shanghai Malay ..... Tls. 8 B.

Shai Malay-Pref. .... Tls. 15

Shanghai Pahang ..... Tls. 2 B.

Sungala ..... Tls. 2.00

Sungel Duri ..... Tls. 12 1/2 B.

Sua Manggis ..... Tls. 5 1/2 B.

Shai Kelantan ..... Tls. 1.02 1/2 B.

Shanghai Seremban ..... Tls. 1.20 B.

Taipung ..... Tls. 3 S.

Tebong ..... Tls. 1.10 B.

Tobong ..... Tls. 26 B.

Ulobri ..... Tls. 2.60

Ziangbe ..... Tls. 6 1/2 B.



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
25 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
Sir Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking  
Bangkok Hioho Penang  
Batavia Ipoh Puket  
Bombay Karachi Rangoon  
Calcutta Kanton Saigon  
Canton Kobe Seremban  
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore  
Colon Madras Shanghai  
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya  
Fookchow Manila Taiping  
Haliphong Medan (F.M.S.)  
Hankow New York Tientsin  
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,  
Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserve ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Mongtze Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Dondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papeete  
Hankeou Phnom-Penh

## Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,  
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

## Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

## President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.  
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,  
Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000  
Silver ..... 15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-  
rietors ..... £15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

## Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

## Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking  
Bangkok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kuala Rangoon  
Bombay Kanton Saigon  
Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco  
Canton Lyons Singapore  
Colon Colombo Sourabaya  
Fookchow Malacca Tientsin  
Harbin Manila Tsingtau  
Hankow Nagasaki Yokohama  
Hioho New York

## London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.  
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.  
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 23,000,000  
Kope. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the  
Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.  
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.  
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

## Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.  
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies  
Bombay Hailan Peking  
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai  
Changchun Harbin Tientsin  
(Kwan-  
chende) Newchwang Vladivostok  
Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama  
Daihy (Dairen) O-A

85 Branches and Agencies in  
Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

## SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,  
Q. CARRERE,  
Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000  
All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.  
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,  
General Manager

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:  
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaitung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.  
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,  
Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:  
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000  
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

## THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

## HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.  
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

## BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,  
Manager.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1859.)  
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .... Yen 48,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ..... " 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... " 20,400,000

## London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

## Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin London Port Arthur  
Bombay Liaoyang S. Francisco  
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney  
Changchun Lyons Sinaifu  
Daihy Mukden Tieling  
Hankow Nagasaki Tokio  
Harbin Newchwang Tsingtau  
Honolulu Osaka  
Kobe Peking

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

## K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

## HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.  
Bank of England.  
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

## Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Howrah Madras  
Calcutta Kandy Penang  
Colombo Karachi Port Louis  
Delhi Kota Bahru (Mauritius)  
Galle (Kelantan) Rangoon  
Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai  
Singapore

## Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,  
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)  
Established 1874.

Paid-up Capital—  
Gulden 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)  
Reserve Fund—  
Gulden 9,287,150 (about £769,763)

## Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA  
Agencies in Holland:  
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

## Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta  
Bandong Palembang Tandjong Babel  
Bandong Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi  
Djember Penang Tegal  
Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong  
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatjap  
Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden  
Makassar Singapore  
Medan Soerabaya

## London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,  
Acting Agent.

## THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

## CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT"

## Head Office: Peking.

Authorised Capital ..... \$20,000,000.00  
Subscribed Capital ..... 14,000,000.00  
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00  
Liabilities ..... \$10,000,000.00

## Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Ju Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

## Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.  
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

## FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle  
Bangkok Malta Somarang  
Batavia Melbourne Singapore  
Benkenen Milan Soerabaya  
Bombay Moscow Sydney  
Calcutta New York Tokio  
Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok  
Hongkong Padang Wellington  
Honolulu Rangoon Yokohama  
London San Francisco  
Macassar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars: Interest allowed in Tael at 3 1/4 per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/4 per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

## C. T. HSU, Manager.

YOSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

## March 11, 1915.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office:  
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:  
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S. \$3,250,000.00  
Reserve and Undivided  
Profits ..... 3,628,988.77

U.S. \$6,878,988.77

Branches at:  
Bombay Hongkong Peking  
Calcutta Kobe San Francisco  
Canton London Shanghai  
Cebu Manila Singapore  
Colon (P.C.Z.) Medellin Tientsin  
Hankow Panama Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,  
Manager.

1A Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum  
For 6 months at 4% per annum  
For 12 months at 5% per annum

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,  
Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital .... H. \$2,000,000  
Subscribed and Paid-up  
Capital ..... H. \$1,357,850  
Reserve Fund ..... H. \$70,000

Head Office:  
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.  
For 6 months at 4% per annum.  
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,  
Manager.

## BANDSMEN AT FRONT

FIND PLENTY TO DO

Making Music Under Fire Alternates With Doing Red Cross Work

Paris, May 30.—Since the beating of the drums that called France to arms, comparatively little martial music has been heard at the rear. Those who have been allowed in the zone of the armies have occasionally met a regimental band with drums and brass instruments slung over their shoulders, plodding along the road toward the first line; musicians go with the combatants and are subjected to all the dangers of the war.

The strains of the Marseillaise one day revealed the presence of a regimental band among the ruins of a town still under bombardment and close enough to the German lines to require measures against gas. All the musicians had their masks on, giving them a grotesque appearance but not interfering with their lung power.

Martial Strains in Paris  
The Coldstream Guards Band, direct from Arras, and the Royal Italian Carbineers Band, fresh from the Isonzo, brought a little of the atmosphere of the front to the Trocadero recently and reminded Paris of the martial strains that stirred the city during the first days of the war. They were greeted by big crowds with the same enthusiasm as prevailed on the boulevards in the memorable first week of August, 1914. The immense auditorium itself was crowded long before the announced hour for the opening.

The bandsman at the front is not a mere musician; after inspiring the troops with martial strains and when the shot and shell have done their work, he drops his instrument and, with the Red Cross on his sleeve, goes out over the field to pick up the wounded. Sometimes he helps to bury the dead, and in some emergencies he brings up supplies and ammunition.

At the assault of Vanquais in February, 1915, the band of a regiment was ordered to execute the Marseillaise from shelter, but at the moment of the charge the colonel assigned an uncovered spot to the band, which became a standing target for the enemy, only 300 yards away, but continued none the less ardently its mission; it played the Marseillaise eight times during the engagement and not a man was killed.

A few days later the musicians of a regiment acting as stretcher bearers were ordered to sound the charge for a battalion that was about to go into action. The twenty-six men took their instruments and went to the place where the attack was to be made. The enemy's artillery just then began to enfilade the cross road where they were sheltered while waiting for the order. The ground was ploughed by shells and covered with wounded in a few minutes.

Band Instrument Bullet Marked  
The musicians became again at once stretcher bearers, and when the order finally came to sound the charge most of the twenty-six instruments had been dented, crushed or torn to bits by the shelling. Two or three trumpets were still intact, and with three or four musicians the trumpeters sounded the charge and alternated the Marseillaise with it for a half hour. Other members of the band became separated and found themselves in another regiment of the brigade where there were trumpets to spare; they seized them and sounded the charge. Of the twenty-six musicians, four were killed and seven wounded. The leader was decorated with the Legion of Honor.



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 14	P.M.	Vancouver R.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	P.M.	San Francisco	Asia maru	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
24	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	P.M.	Boston & New York	Munster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
24	6.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 5	..	San Francisco etc.	Beale Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
18	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. Co.
19	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathaird	Br.	Dollar Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 13	8.30	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
14	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
15	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
24	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
27	P.M.	Yokohama	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line
31	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 13	..	Java Ports	Tilpanas	Dut.	H.-C.T. Co.
15	9.30	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
23	D.L.	London via Cape	Antiochus	Br.	B. & S.
24	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
26	9.00	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 6	..	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
10	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
20	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line
21	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 13	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
14	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	10.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
14	4.00	Ningpo, etc via Cape	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
15	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	4.00	Pootoo via Ningpo	Kiangtean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
18	P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
18	P.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
24	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
27	8.30	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 13	11.00	Newchwang	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
13	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Burumbet	Br.	K. M. A.
13	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	10.00	Dalny	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
14	10.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. B.
14	3.00	Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
15	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	10.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
15	9.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Ono maru No. 12	Jap.	S. M. B.
18	1.30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. B.
18	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
18	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
20	10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
27	..	Vladivostok	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line

\* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 12	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 12	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
July 12	Japan	Hakui maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
July 12	Japan	Fuyo maru	782	Jap.	Sato Shokai	9p
July 12	Vladivostok	Poltava	1900	Rus.	R. V. F.	9p
July 12	Hongkong	Tongking	3801	Dan.	E.A. Co.	

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 12	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.
12	Hankow etc.	Luanyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
12	Hankow etc.	Tehsing	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.
12	Hankow etc.	Tafu maru	1756	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchang	1238	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	1865	Br.	J. M. & Co.
12	Dairen	Fumi maru	1569	Jap.	Sato Shokai
12	Japan	Mateu maru	1241	Jap.	Sato Shokai
12	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
12	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B.T.	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Duty
Y.T.P.D.	June 24	Cruise	Quinos	Am g-b.	350	2		Strait

\*\*Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.  
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.  
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decedee, the Japanese gunboats Fusimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	Date
Ajax	May 9
Carmarthenshire	June 28
Ceylon	May 26
City of Lincoln	June 2
City of Vienna	June 17
Cyclops	June 9
Eurybates	June 24
Lenifier	May 18
Hirano Maru	May 3
Kaga Maru	May 21
Katori Maru	June 18
Kashima Maru	July 3
Lyon	June 9
Merionethshire	May 11
Monmouthshire	May 29
Nellor**	July 9
Ningchow	May 27
Nya za**	June 26
Oanfa	May 21
Tydeus	June 29
Yeddo	May 5

For Marseilles, etc.	Date
Andre Leton	July 5
Magellan	June 22
For Bombay	Date
Nagoya**	June 13
Novara**	May 29
For Vancouver, etc.	Date
Arabian	June 14
Empress of Asia	June 16
Itakushima Maru	June 20
Justin	June 14
Monte-gle	July 5
Nanking Maru	July 8
Sado Maru	July 2
Yokohama Maru	June 12

For New York	Date
Bloemfontein	May 27
City of Baroda	Mar. 6
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Netherby Hall	Apr. 22
St. Bede	June 28
Toyooka Maru	July 11
For San Francisco, etc.	Date
Cacique	June 5
Canada Maru	June 1
China	July 3
Floridian	May 27
Hazel Dollar	June 27
Manila Maru	June 28
Richmond	June 7
Yucatan	May 18

## Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Agapenor	June 8	Aug. 6
Demodocus	June 10	Aug. 18
Glenline	May 21	July 25
Glenlogan	June 6	July 12
Hitachi Maru	May 20	July 17
Knight Companion	June 8	Aug. 11
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug. 22
Miyazaki Maru	June 17	Aug. 8
Malta**	Aug. 3	Aug. 18
Nore**	Aug. 3	Aug. 18
Novara	July 20	Dec. 27
Pembrokehire	Aug. 15	July 20
Pi gaeus	June 1	July 31
Poesteilus	June 10	Aug. 3
Polyphemus	May 2	July 16
Radnorshire	July 17	July 17
Telamon	May 20	July 20

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Japan	June 29	Aug. 28
Empress of Russia	June 15	July 14

FROM NEW YORK	Sailed	*Due
Bolton Castle	May 11	July 15
City of Durham	May 15	July 10
City of Oran	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	July 15
Skipston Castle	Apr. 29	July 13

## FROM CHRISTIANIA

Japan	July 26
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## FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Beessie Dollar	July 25
Canada Maru	July 6
Chicago Maru	June 22
Ecuador	Aug. 1
Nippon Maru	Aug. 1
Tacoma Maru	July 27
Tenyo Maru	June 10

## FROM MARSEILLES

Athos	July 28
Polynesien	June 11

## FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan (E.A.)	June 11
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## FROM CALCUTTA

Santhia	July 5
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\* Due date is approximate.

\*\*Transshipment from Colombo.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

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## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf Friday, July 14 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootoo N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, July 17 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. O. Taylor, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOTOO via NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangtean, will leave on Saturday 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hainchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Monday, July 24. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
July 10	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 11	Chefoo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 11	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CNWP
July 11	Chinwangtao	Burumbet	1561	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8888	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CNWP
June 29	Hongkong	Choyang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 10	Dalny	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
July 10		Honglee	602	Chi.	Cheong & Co	MCKPW
July 11	Swatow	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	WTPW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 10	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
July 10	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 11	Dalny	Kaga maru	1808	Jap.	S. S.	KLYW
July 11	Har kaw	Klauewab	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 11	Dalny	Kongka	1228	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 16	Hankow	Meldab	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
July 11	Japan	Mexico maru	3559	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
July 11	Hankow	Melfoo	406	Aus.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
July 10	Japan	Nanking maru	1885	Jap.	A. T. & Co.	10p
July 10	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
July 11	Chinwostock	Nijninovogrod		Rus.	R. V. F.	
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p
July 10	Hongkong	Poyang	2905	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
July 10	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 10	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 30	Tsingtau	Siklang	8640	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Siklang	6446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VII
July 8	Hankow	Sulwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 8	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
July 10	Swatow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTPW
July 11	Hongkong	Stinklang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTPW
July 2	Hankow	Tsuanah	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co	NSOW
July 8	Japan	Toyooka maru	4385	Jap.	N. Y. K.	B XI
July 10	Hongkong	Tzipanas	2444	Dut.	H.-C.T. Co	KMAW
July 11	Hankow	Taiwan maru	1126	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDW
July 11	Japan	Tokushima maru	973	Jap.	M.B.K.	10 p
July 7	Chinwangtao	Tolud	1114	Nor.	K. A. A.	KMAW
July 10		Wanli	653	Chi.	O. Thoreson	TDKW
July 11	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	F. & Co	TDKLW



# READ It Here Now—Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

## The New Exploits of Elaine

### A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Featuring  
Miss Pearl White.....Elaine Dodge  
Mr. Arnold Daly....."Craig Kennedy"  
The Famous Scientific Detective of Fiction  
Mr. Edwin Arden.....Wu-Fang

The Chinese Master Criminal  
Written by Arthur B. Reeve  
The Well-Known Novelist and the  
Creator of the "Craig Kennedy" Stories  
Dramatized Into a Photo-Play by Chas. W. Goddard,  
Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

#### Synopsis of Previous Chapters

THE New York police are mystified by a series of murders and other crimes. The principal clue to the criminals is a warning letter, which is sent the victims, signed with a "clutching hand." The latest victim of the mysterious assassin is Taylor Dodge, the wealthy insurance president. His daughter, Elaine, employs Craig Kennedy, the famous scientific detective, to try to unravel the mystery. What Kennedy accomplishes is told by his friend, Jameson, a newspaper man.

Each chapter deals with a new plot against the lives of Kennedy and Elaine, but each time the master criminal is defeated by the marvelous skill of Kennedy. At last Kennedy discovers the Clutching Hand to be Elaine's trusted lawyer Bennett.

With Bennett gone Elaine and Kennedy are confronted by Wu Fang, a Chinese criminal. His continuous plotting against their lives brings new perils to Elaine, and call for greater skill on the part of Kennedy. Wu Fang plans the kidnapping of Elaine to revenge the loss of Long Sin.

#### CHAPTER XIX.

WU FANG, did not let a night pass after the capture of his most trusted lieutenant, Long Sin, without planning revenge.

Enraged beyond measure at the success with which Kennedy had protected both Elaine and himself from his machinations, he decided on a most dastardly coup. It was nothing less than taking advantage of his position as the head of the powerful Chinese criminal band and using the gang by which he was smuggling opium, the drug banned even in his own country.

George, the Dodge chauffeur, had just returned to the garage in the rear of the house with the car and was working over it. He was so intent on locating a strange noise in the engine that he did not see the serpentine eyes of Wu as he peered into the garage through a small window.

George was bending closely over the engine as he speeded it up to see what was the cause of the rattle, when the door of the garage opened quietly. On tiptoe, Wu and the young mechanic, a man named Johnson, slipped in, Johnson carrying an automobile robe.

The next moment the two had leaped upon the defenseless George. Johnson threw the robe over his head, while Wu wound him about with a rope. He was completely and instantly put out.

Just then, working as if by clock, for such was the precision of Wu's plans, a closed car, muffled down, slipped up to the garage door. They hurried the unconscious George into the car, Johnson taking the place at the wheel and Wu sitting on guard in back with George, bound and almost suffocated.

George was loyal, if anything. Threats and bribes had no effect on him, even after he had come to in Wu's secret den.

"There is paper, pen and ink," threatened Wu. "Write what I tell you."

"Take the pen," directed Wu, adding, as George took it mechanically, "Write."

"Miss Dodge," "While visiting my sister in Long Island City last night after I left the garage, I had an accident and sprained my ankle. My friend, Johnson, who brings this note will drive you for a few days until I am able to be out."

"Respectfully," "George."

"Isn't that too bad?" sympathized Elaine, handing the note to Aunt Josephine. "Is it a bad sprain?"

"Pretty bad, Miss," replied Johnson, deferentially.

"You've had experience?" queried Aunt Josephine.

"Oh yes'm," replied Johnson. "Five years. Here's my license."

"I think you'll do," nodded Johnson. "Jennings, will you show Johnson how to get to the garage?"

For a long time Kennedy had been perfecting a miniature wireless tele-

phone of his own invention and the activities of Wu Fang now caused him to hasten his work.

"You see, Walter," Kennedy explained, setting a little black box on the laboratory table, "I've got this thing down to an irreducible minimum. It's the most compact affair imaginable. See? I open the top of the box. I lift up these miniature aërial of the inverted L type. Here is the transmitting apparatus, there the receiving, all tuned. I press this lever."

He paused. At the other end of the table stood an exact duplicate of the first instrument.

As he pressed the lever the buzzer in the other telephone sounded.

"I'm going to ask you, Walter," he went on folding down the little aërials and shutting up the box, "to take this other instrument over to Elaine."

He placed the wireless telephone in a bag and a few minutes later I left the laboratory.

It must have been just at that time that it occurred to Craig to play a practical joke on me and at the same time test his invention. He went over to his desk in the laboratory and, laughing to himself, pressed the lever.

I knew almost instantly, what was the matter. That was all right. But I was not the only one who heard the buzzer. The policeman, only a few yards away heard it and took a step toward me, eyeing me suspiciously, as he would an anarchist with a clock-work bomb.

"What have you got in the bag?" he demanded.

For a moment I felt very uncomfortable. Would he believe me? "I've got a wireless telephone," I replied, mustering up all the assurance of which I was capable. "Someone is ringing the bell."

"Av' gwan," he doubted gruffly, more skeptical than ever. "I tried to laugh it off. But Kennedy kept ringing the bell and by this time a crowd had collected."

"But," I remonstrated, "let me show it to you."

The officer could not decline though he was more than ever suspicious. I opened the bag, took out the little wireless telephone box, opened it, and raised the aërial.

"Confound you, Craig," I called, "you've almost got me pinched for a red."

"Say, can that chatter," began the policeman looking at me as if he were not sure now but that I was just a plain nut.

"Try it yourself," I urged, handing him the receiver.

He took it gingerly as if it might explode, but his face was a study as he actually heard coming, as if from nowhere, a peal of laughter from Kennedy, followed by an elaborate explanation.

"At least, Walter," Craig apologized, with pride, "you must admit now that it works."

"Oh, it works all right," I replied somewhat cooled down.

I went the rest of the way unmolested and was finally admitted to the Dodge house by Jennings, who was evidently engaged in instructing a new servant in his duties.

"Good morning, Mr. Jameson," Elaine greeted, adding as she caught sight of the bag, "Not going to leave us, are you?"

"No," I replied. "I've brought you a present from Craig—a wireless telephone. You see, he says that if you will keep this with you wherever you go, you can always communicate with him."

"How interesting," she exclaimed. "Yes," I agreed, relating the joke which Craig had played on me, and, as briefly as I could, I explained the working of the telephone to both Elaine and Aunt Josephine.

Out in the Atlantic, tossing over the choppy sea, a dingy old schooner was taking her way toward New York harbor. The capt in, Jake Gregor, was a disreputable looking man, as were both his craft and his crew of mixed whites and Chinese. He was a brutal-faced man, whose whiskers did not imply his age, but rather his ferocity to life.

Gregor had come out on deck and stood there gazing off at where the land ought to be. He had just finished scrawling a note on a piece of paper, resting on the after-cabin roof, when one of the men reached down and from a small wooden cage took a struggling white carrier pigeon. They fastened the note, rolled up in a sort of a quill, to the bird's leg and let the bird loose. It circled up, then, straight as an arrow, darted off landward.

"They'll be glad to know we're safe and so near," nodded Gregor. "And confound any revenue men that stand between us!"

In a room in a tenement, Wu Fang and several other Chinamen were seated, talking and smoking. It was not Wu's headquarters, but a poorly furnished place.

Outside a nearby window was a large box which had a small sliding door on the outside, arranged so that it fell almost at a touch, working a little signal flag on the back of the box toward the room in which the Chinamen were seated. Now and then, as they talked, they would glance at this box.

Suddenly there was a flutter of wings outside. A pure white pigeon seemed to glide into the box and, as the homing bird did so, the door automatically shut. It was a cage such as is used for carrier pigeons. The little flag in the room moved and the Chinamen crowded about the box, as Wu opened it, reached in and caught the bird. Carefully, he took the message from the bird's foot. As one of them placed the bird in another box and reset the trap, Wu unrolled the paper and read:

26 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. Will drop anchor off Sateen Island tonight. "You will let me know if any later message comes," directed Wu to one of his men, as, a moment later, the Chinese master criminal left the tenement.

Cautiously he made his way to the secret entrance to his own apartment. He had scarcely entered, when a Chinaman, who had evidently been waiting for him, rose and bowed. It was Hop Ling, the proprietor of the opium den.

"Is there any news yet, master?" he asked.

"Yes, Gregor is landing your opium tonight. I'll have a girl for him to take back to Shanghai with him where she can be sold."

The opium dealer bowed. "Be ready at dark tonight," added Wu as the man left.

Kennedy had begun to get closer on the trail of Wu and, having dispatched me to Elaine with the wireless telephone, it occurred to him that he might spend a few hours profitably slugging about Chinatown searching for clues to the Serpent.

He paused once by an electric light pole to watch a gangster saunter past. Twice the fellow had walked up and down the street, and Kennedy, after eyeing him narrowly, had fancied that there was something familiar about him, though he could not place him.

As the gangster slouched by, he lurched over to the electric light pole and Kennedy felt his hand touched by that of the gangster. He was more than surprised to feel something like a piece of cardboard surreptitiously shoved into his hand and he clutched it. The gangster passed, and as he did so, Kennedy looked after him, then went over and read:

Captain JOHN BRAINARD.

U. S. Secret Service

Written underneath the engraved name was, "Follow."

Slowly Craig followed. Brainard entered a saloon by a side door and seated himself in a back room. A moment later, Kennedy slouched in and sat down at the same table. Brainard nodded and Craig extended his hand quickly. He looked about. They were alone.

"What brings you down here?" asked Kennedy in a low tone.

"A big shipment of opium is going to be landed tonight and I'm trying to locate the Chinese gang back of it. Think you can help me?"

"Anything to do with that hop joint up the street?"

Brainard nodded. Would it prove a clue possibly to Wu Fang?

"I'll help you," agreed Kennedy.

For several minutes they talked, laying out a plan. Finally they paid the check and rose to go out. As they reached the side door a Chinaman passed. Kennedy drew Brainard back.

"What's the matter?" whispered the Secret Service man.

"Did you see that Chinaman?" returned Kennedy. "That's Hop Ling. He runs the opium joint. I think he's worth shadowing."

Keeping discreetly in the rear of the Chinaman, Kennedy and Brainard followed until Hop paused before a ramshackle tenement. No sooner had he disappeared inside than Craig and Brainard advanced, certain that they in turn were not followed.

They entered and went upstairs. At last they came to a door outside which they paused to listen. At least two, perhaps more, Chinamen were talking inside.

"Can you make out what they are saying?" asked Brainard.

"Something about birds," returned

Craig. "We've got them. There are only two. Let's rush the door."

Together they catapulted themselves at the door and it flew open. Instantly, before the Chinamen could recover from their surprise at the sudden attack, Craig and Brainard were on them. One rushed for a window, smashing it with a chair and trying to get out. Craig seized him and helped corner the other who turned out to be Hop Ling. It was the work of only a moment to snap the bracelets on the two and cover them with a gun.

"What's that?" demanded Brainard, looking at the box in the window, as Kennedy moved over toward it.

"A pigeon trap, I suspect," Craig replied. "Let's wait."

They sat there for several minutes. Evidently the Chinese had been waiting for something. Craig felt that waiting might pay.

At last he was rewarded by the sound of a flutter outside. A click followed as the little door shut, trapping the pigeon. The signal flag in the room moved.

Kennedy looked at it a moment, then carefully opened the door in the back of the trap and seized the bird. From the quill on the leg he took a tightly rolled note and read:

5 P.M.

Will be off Van Dort jetty in two hours.

Gregor.

What did it mean? Threats imprecations; nothing could extract a word from the two impassive prisoners.

"Come," ordered Kennedy sharply of Hop Ling, not for a moment letting his vexation show in his face. "Walk ahead of me."

Two of the gang had been captured, but Wu seemed as far away as ever. He marched Hop along sullenly, while Brainard kicked the other Chinaman to his feet and followed.

They did not have far to go. Scarcely a block away stood a policeman and Craig waived to him.

Quickly, Craig produced cards of identification and they left their handcuffed prisoners with the understanding that they were to be held until full charges could be made against them.

At the first telephone pay station Craig turned in and called up the laboratory to which I had returned.

"I think I've got the best clue yet, Walter," he called. "You remember Brainard? Well I want you to meet me at the Battery where a revenue cutter will be waiting. Bring along that wireless telephone, too. Don't forget."

I hung up the receiver excitedly and tucked the little black box under my arm as I hurried out.

Elaine had decided to motor down to the country home of one of her friends who lived on the shore of New Jersey, and, accordingly, late in the afternoon called the garage and ordered Johnson to have the car ready.

Johnson was courteously on the job, when Marie had packed Elaine's grips, Jennings carried them out and placed them in the car.

"We'll go over the Staten Island route, across the Tottenville ferry," directed Elaine as she came out of the house.

Johnson touched his hat and a moment later the car started.

How far they had gone she did not pay much attention, but she knew the roads well. They had come to a fork, and Johnson veered off to the left. Instinctively, Elaine knew that the right hand road was the more direct, and she touched a little signal that summoned the driver.

"You're taking the wrong road," she called. "Go to the right."

"I think you'll find the roads better this way, Miss Dodge," persisted Johnson.

It was, however, merely a ruse on his part to gain time and give some of Wu's men an opportunity. For, as the car approached the fork, two roughnecks hidden behind a rock in the shrubbery had been straining their eyes down the road and at the approach of the car had drawn back closer under cover.

Johnson stopped some hundred feet or so down the wrong road past the rock in answer to Elaine's signal.

As Elaine was becoming vexed at Johnson's first show of stubbornness, she suddenly felt strong arms circling her, while a huge, very dirty hand pressed with irresistible force over her mouth. She struggled but it was of no use.

"To the Van Dort jetty," growled one roughneck. "They'll be there soon."

Quickly, Johnson shot the car along to the lower bay side of the island, instead of the New Jersey ferry.

It was very late in the afternoon. I did my best to get down to the Battery with the wireless telephone to meet Kennedy and Brainard but it was dark before I got there.

As I hurried down to the dock, I saw that they had already boarded the revenue cutter and were waiting impatiently. It was a fairly sizable craft.

They hailed me aboard and we cast off. The wind blew in keenly

from the bay and we spun down the harbor, keeping a sharp lookout for any suspicious craft.

Already Wu Fang and a couple of his lieutenants had gone down to the Van Dort jetty. No message had been received from Gregor, but they felt sure that he would be there with the schooner.

Finally, Wu directed one of his men to set off a signal, a flashlight on the end of the jetty, while he strained his eyes through the darkness for some answering signal.

He had not reckoned wrong. Far over the water came an answering signal from the schooner.

"Good!" exclaimed Wu with satisfaction, as he turned and picked his way back up the dock.

On he went alone until he came to one of the deserted mansions of a generation or two ago, which lined the shore at that point. There in a yard beside it stood Elaine's car.

"Where is the white girl?" asked Wu, calling Johnson.

"In the house, master," replied the mechanic subserviently.

"Wait for me here, then," nodded Wu.

Wu Fang came in silently and moved over close to her. He said not a word, but an evil smile spread over his sinister face as she shrank back from him.

Meanwhile a yawl had put out from the schooner loaded with cans of the precious contraband drug and had pulled up at the old stone jetty and dock. Chinamen hastily unloaded it and started up to the house laden with the heavy tins.

As Wu stood before Elaine, the Chinamen carrying the dope tins entered and began piling them up

the prints shoreward. Brainard joined us and we followed Craig.

The footprints led up from the dock to an old, deserted, dilapidated house. We paused a moment before it. Just then a door opened and a Chinaman appeared.

With a cry he darted back, but we were at him. There were others inside, too, but they were easily overpowered.

In the room they had been packing opium tins, evidently to be removed to various hop joints.

Prodding the reticent Celestials, we retraced our steps to the jetty. Brainard's men carrying the opium. At the dock we loaded our prisoners and the contraband on the cutter.

It was plain that, although we had captured the dope, the ship which had brought it had escaped and, worst of all, Wu had again slipped through our fingers.

Brainard gave the order and we left the wharf. As we stood gazing from the captured opium to the prisoners, Brainard was visibly elated. "Shake," he said laconically to Craig.

Just then a buzz, as if a bell had rung, startled us. It was so unexpected that I exclaimed, although the next minute I realized that it was from the wireless telephone which Craig had asked me to bring from the laboratory.

Kennedy seized the box, opened it hastily, and clapped the little receiver to his ear.

"Hello—hello—yes, this is Craig. Where are you—what?"

But at Craig's next words, I myself gasped.

"If you can get a light," he al-

most shouted, "thrust it out of the porthole to guide us. But we'll find you anyway. Keep up your nerve."

We crowded about him.

"Brainard—a pair of glasses—quick," he cried dashing to the bow of the cutter, "and full speed down the bay."

Briefly, as he swept the horizon ahead, he repeated the tale of Elaine's kidnapping.

We strained our eyes.

"That's it—Brainard—more speed!" cried Craig at last.

Far off, almost out on the ocean, we could see a tiny twinkle of light slowly waving back and forth.

In her prison, Elaine had talked to Craig, afraid to raise her voice too high.

As she heard Kennedy's instructions, she replaced the receiver and rose quickly to her feet beside the suitcase. She looked about. There was a dingy oil lamp suspended from a beam of the deck above.

She seized it and ran to the port-hole. Back and forth she waved it as far as her arms would permit.

As the schooner now slipped along, Gregor, who had left the man at the wheel, was gazing off, not particularly happy at the prospect of not touching a port for a long time again. Suddenly he became aware of a peculiar, though slight, gleam on the water. He leaned over the rail forward. Below, and a bit forward of him, he could catch a glimpse of a light moving along the side of the boat.

"Confound that wench!" he muttered in a sudden fury, turning and seizing up a boat hook lying on deck.

Raising it, he leaned far over the rail. Then he brought the boat hook down suddenly on the lamp, smashing it into a thousand bits as they hissed into the water.

Elaine drew back in horror. In her hand was merely the handle of the lamp. It seemed as if her last hope had been blasted.

"Cap'n—look over the stern—to port," cried one of the men on watch.

"It's a revenue cutter," growled Gregor, lowering his glass after a quick scrutiny of the mysterious craft. "Crowd on more sail—start the auxiliary motor."

"See!" I cried.

Kennedy bent down, and almost like a trained hound, began to follow

She moved over fearfully, as far away as she could to the porthole

In an old closet in the room. At last they finished putting it away.

"All is done, master," bowed one who seemed to be leader.

Wu nodded, then turned to Elaine. "Go!" he hissed, raising his finger and pointing to the door.

Trembling, she obeyed and Wu Fang and the two toughs followed, one of the Chinamen picking up her suitcase. Across the almost untraveled road they forced her, and down on the stone dock, every footstep dogged by Wu and his emissaries.

"Get into the boat," Wu ordered.

She climbed down into the dirty yawl and the Chinaman tossed her suitcase after her.

"If you see that for any reason she is about to escape," added Wu savagely, "do away with her."

The yawl tossed up and down on the rough swells that came in from the ocean, as the powerful arms of the sailors pulled her all through the blackness to the schooner.

There Elaine was lifted over the rail and forced across the deck down into the murky, ill-smelling hold. It made no difference to Gregor whether he carried a cargo of contraband or a white slave. In his gruff voice he belloyed orders for getting under way, while the Chinaman, half pushed Elaine into a cramped room amidships.

He set down the suitcase and with a grunt and a scowl left, locking the door and shuffling along the passage-way to a steep flight of steps to the deck.

Elaine paced up and down her narrow prison, distracted.

Suddenly she paused a moment as her eye fell on the suitcase. There dashed through her mind the message I had given her from Kennedy. She almost seized the suitcase and tore it open with nervous fingers.

"Oh, will it work—will it work?" she breathed in prayer to herself as she lifted out tenderly the little wireless telephone.

She opened it, pulled up the little aërials, and pressed the lever.

"Hello—hello—Craig—hello!"

It was her last chance. Would it work?

By this time we had come in the revenue cutter to the old dock that was known as the Van Dort jetty.

As we swung around to it, with Kennedy and Brainard, I leaped out. We gazed about hunting for the opium smugglers.

"See!" I cried.

Kennedy bent down, and almost like a trained hound, began to follow

hoarsely. Instantly the deck was in an uproar. For the moment, in their anxiety to escape, they seemed to have forgotten Elaine—all except the Chinaman who had been set to guard her. Silently he drew from his blouse a knife and slipped down the companionway.

Elaine heard him pause at the door as he looked again at his knife. Then the lock turned. The door creaked. But she had propped the chair well and it held.

The Chinaman at the door redoubled his efforts. He seized a fire axe hanging nearby and attacked the door with that, hacking furiously.

One after another, the table, a chest, everything movable, Elaine piled up against the door as it splintered. But it was no use.

She moved over fearfully, as far away as she could to the porthole, and looked at the black water, as she leaned far out, then up at the deck only a few feet above her.

The door crashed in.

The Chinaman, infuriated, caught just a glimpse of her through the porthole, turned and rushed for the stairway.

In the commotion, Elaine had actually come over the rail unobserved. But she knew that she could not be that way long.

Just then the maddened face of the Chinaman appeared at the hatch. A moment later his lithe body wormed itself out on deck. As he came nearer, Elaine retreated further toward Gregor.



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## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 14	1 P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Asia maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	P.M.	San Francisco	Asia maru	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
24	P.M.	Boston & New York	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
24	5.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 5	..	San Francisco etc.	Beale Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathaird	Br.	Dollar Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 13	8.30	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
14	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
15	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
24	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
27	P.M.	Yokohama	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
31	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 13	..	Java Ports	Tijpanas	Dut.	H.-C.T. Co.
13	9.30	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	D.L.	London via Cape	Prism	Br.	B. & S.
19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantichus	Fr.	Cie M. M.
23	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
24	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
28	9.00	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 6	..	London via Cape	Asuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
10	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
20	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
21	9.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 13	10.00	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
14	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	10.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
15	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	4.00	Swatow via Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
18	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
24	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
27	8.30	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 13	11.00	Newchwang	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
13	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Burrumbet	Br.	K. M. A.
13	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	10.00	Dalny	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
14	10.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
14	8.00	Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
15	noon	Weinaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	10.00	Weinaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
15	9.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Ono maru No. 12	Jap.	S. M. R.
18	1.30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
18	D.L.	Halchow, Yochow	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
18	9.00	Weinaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
18	D.L.	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
20	10.00	Weinaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
27	..	Vladivostok	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line

\*A.M.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 12	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 12	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
July 12	Japan	Hakui maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
July 12	Japan	Puyo maru	782	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
July 12	Vladivostok	Poltava	1900	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 12	Hongkong	Tongking	3201	Dan.	E. A. Co.	

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 12	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.
12	Hankow etc.	Luonyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
12	Hankow etc.	Tehshing	837	Br.	Geddes & Co.
12	Hongkong, Canton	Tafu maru	1756	Jap.	N.Y.K.
12	Amoy, Swatow	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	Weinaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Hinchang	1238	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	Dalren	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.
12	Japan	Pumi maru	1569	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
12	Ningpo	Matsu maru	1241	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
12	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
12	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BT	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	90	500	Day
Y T P D	June 24	Cruise	Quinos	Am g-b.	950	2		Strait

\*Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.  
 Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.  
 The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	May 9
Ajax	May 9
Carmarthenshire	June 28
Ceylon	May 26
City of Lincoln	June 2
City of Vienna	June 17
Cyclops	June 9
Eurybates	June 24
Lenifier	May 18
Hirano Maru	May 8
Kaga Maru	May 21
Katori Maru	June 4
Kashima Maru	June 18
Lycon	June 9
Merionethshire	May 11
Monmouthshire	May 29
Nellor	July 9
Ningchow	May 27
Nya za**	June 26
Oanfa	May 21
Tydeus	June 29
Yeddo	May 5

For Marseilles, etc.	July 5
Andre Lebon	July 5
Magellan	June 22
For Bombay	June 13
Nagoya**	June 13
Novara**	May 29
For Vancouver, etc.	June 14
Arabian	June 14
Empress of Asia	June 16
Itakushima Maru	June 20
Justin	June 14
Monteagle	July 5
Nanking Maru	July 8
Sado Maru	July 2
Yokohama Maru	June 12

For New York	May 27
Bloomfontein	May 27
City of Baroda	Mar. 6
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
Netherby Hall	Apr. 22
St. Bede	June 28
Toyooka Maru	July 11
For San Francisco, etc.	June 5
Cacique	June 5
Canada Maru	June 1
China	July 3
Floridian	May 27
Hazel Dollar	June 27
Manila Maru	June 28
Richmond	June 7
Yucatan	May 18

## Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Agapenor	June 8	Aug. 6
Demodocus	June 10	Aug. 18
Glengyle	May 21	July 25
Glenlogan	June 6	Aug. 12
Hitachi Maru	May 20	July 17
Knight Companion	June 8	Aug. 11
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug. 22
Miyazaki Maru	June 17	Aug. 8
Malta**	Aug. 18	
Nore**	Aug. 8	
Novara	July 20	
Pembrokehire	Aug. 15	
Pi gsey	June 1	July 31
Pooteislaus	June 10	Aug. 3
Polyphehus	May 2	July 16
Radnorshire	July 17	
Telamon	May 20	July 20
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Japan	June 29	July 28
Empress of Russia	June 15	July 14
FROM NEW YORK	May 11	July 15
Bolton Castle	May 11	July 15
City of Durham	May 15	July 10
City of Oran	Aug. 1	
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	July 15
Skipiton Castle	Apr. 29	July 13
FROM CHRISTIANIA	July 25	
Japan	July 25	
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.	July 25	
Bessie Dollar	July 25	
Canada Maru	July 6	Aug. 1
Chicago Maru	June 22	July 28
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 26
Nippon Maru	June 24	July 19
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug. 30
Tenyo Maru	June 10	July 24
FROM MARSEILLES	July 28	
Athos	July 28	
Polyn-sien	June 11	July 18
FROM GOTHENBURG	June 11	Aug. 6
Japan (E. A.)	June 11	Aug. 6
FROM CALCUTTA	July 5	July 30
Santhia	July 5	July 30

\*Due date is approximate.  
 \*\*Transshipment from Colombo.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf Friday, July 14 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. 3256.

## For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. O. Taylor, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOTOO via NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, will leave on Saturday 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Monday, July 24. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

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CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

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CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO.—The str. Asia Maru will leave on Monday, July 17. For Freight apply to G. J. Petrocelli, Agent. Tel. No. 4773.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday. The L.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday. The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday. The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Tuesday. The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The L.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The L.-C. s.s. Suifu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Shiangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo today. The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The Barber Line s.s. Skipton Castle from New York, is due to arrive here about today. The R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia is due at Woosung tomorrow at 10 a.m. The Glen Line s.s. Glenlogan, outward bound from London and Genoa, left Suez on June 29.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo today. The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

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# READ It Here Now--Then SEE It All in Moving Pictures

## The New Exploits of Elaine

### A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

Presented by THE CHINA PRESS, in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

**Featuring**  
**Miss Pearl White.....Elaine Dodge**  
**Mr. Arnold Daly....."Craig Kennedy"**  
 The Famous Scientific Detective of Fiction  
**Mr. Edwin Arden.....Wu-Fang**  
 The Chinese Master Criminal  
**Written by Arthur B. Reeve**  
 The Well-Known Novelist and the  
 Creator of the "Craig Kennedy" Stories  
 Dramatized Into a Photo-Play by Chas. W. Goddard,  
 Author of "The Perils of Pauline"

#### Synopsis of Previous Chapters

THE New York police are mystified by a series of murders and other crimes. The principal clue to the criminals is a warning letter, which is sent the victims, signed with a "clutching hand." The latest victim of the mysterious assassin is Taylor Dodge, the wealthy insurance president. His daughter, Elaine, employs Craig Kennedy, the famous scientific detective, to try to unravel the mystery. What Kennedy accomplishes is told by his friend, Jameson, a newspaper man. Each chapter deals with a new plot against the lives of Kennedy and Elaine, but each time the master criminal is defeated by the marvelous skill of Kennedy. At last Kennedy discovers the Clutching Hand to be Elaine's trusted lawyer Bennett. With Bennett gone Elaine and Kennedy are confronted by Wu Fang, a Chinese criminal. His continuous plotting against their lives brings new perils to Elaine, and call for greater skill on the part of Kennedy. Wu Fang plans the kidnapping of Elaine to revenge the loss of Long Sin.

#### CHAPTER XIX.

WU FANG, did not let a night pass after the capture of his most trusted lieutenant, Long Sin, without planning revenge.

Enraged beyond measure at the success with which Kennedy had protected both Elaine and himself from his machinations, he decided on a most dastardly coup. It was nothing less than taking advantage of his position as the head of the powerful Chinese criminal band and using the gang by which he was smuggling opium, the drug banned even in his own country.

George, the Dodge chauffeur, had just returned to the garage in the rear of the house with the car and was working over it. He was so intent on locating a strange noise in the engine that he did not see the serpentine eyes of Wu as he peered into the garage through a small window.

George was bending closely over the engine as he speeded it up to see what was the cause of the rattle, when the door of the garage opened quietly. On tiptoe, Wu and a young mechanic, a man named Johnson, slipped in, Johnson carrying an automobile robe.

The next moment the two had leaped upon the defenseless George. Johnson threw the robe over his head, while Wu wound him about with a rope. He was completely and instantly put out.

Just then, working as if by clock, for such was the precision of Wu's plans, a closed car, muffled down, slipped up to the garage door. They hurried the unresisting George into the car, Johnson taking the place at the wheel and Wu sitting on guard in back with George, bound and almost suffocated.

George was loyal, if anything. Threats and bribes had no effect on him, even after he had come to in Wu's secret den.

"There is paper, pen and ink," threatened Wu. "Write what I tell you."

"Take the pen," directed Wu, adding, as George took it mechanically, "Write."

"Miss Dodge: While visiting my sister in Long Island City last night after I left the garage, I had an accident and sprained my ankle. My friend, Johnson, who brings this note will drive you for a few days until I am able to be out."

"Respectfully, George."

"Isn't that too bad?" sympathized Elaine, handing the note to Aunt Josephine. "Is it a bad sprain?"

"Pretty bad, Miss," replied Johnson, deferentially.

"You've had experience?" queried Aunt Josephine.

"Oh yes," replied Johnson. "Five years. Here's my license."

"I think you'll do," nodded Elaine. "Jennings, will you show Johnson how to get to the garage?"

For a long time Kennedy had been perfecting a miniature wireless tele-

phone of his own invention and the activities of Wu Fang now caused him to hasten his work.

"You see, Walter," Kennedy explained, setting a little black box on the laboratory table, "I've got this thing down to an irreducible minimum. It's the most compact affair imaginable. See? I open the top of the box. I lift up these miniature aerials of the inverted L type. Here is the transmitting apparatus, there the receiving, all tuned. I press this lever."

He paused. At the other end of the table stood an exact duplicate of the first instrument.

As he pressed the lever the buzzer in the other telephone sounded. "I'm going to ask you, Walter," he went on folding down the little aerials and shutting up the box, "to take this other instrument over to Elaine."

He placed the wireless telephone in a bag and a few minutes later I left the laboratory.

It must have been just at that time that it occurred to Craig to play a practical joke on me and at the same time test his invention. He went over to his desk in the laboratory and, laughing to himself, pressed the lever.

I knew almost instantly, what was the matter. That was all right. But I was not the only one who heard the buzzer. The policeman, only a few yards away heard it and took a step toward me, eyeing me suspiciously, as he would an anarchist with a clock-work bomb.

"What have you got in the bag?" he demanded.

For a moment I felt very uncomfortable. Would he believe me?

"I've got a wireless telephone," I replied, mustering up all the assurance of which I was capable. "Someone is ringing the bell."

"Aw gwan," he doubted gruffly, more skeptical than ever. "Tell it to the judge."

I tried to laugh it off. But Kennedy kept ringing the bell and by this time a crowd had collected.

"But," I remonstrated, "let me show it to you."

"The officer could not decline though he was more than ever suspicious. I opened the bag, took out the little wireless telephone box, opened it, and raised the aerials."

"Confound you, Craig," I called, "you've almost got me pinched for a red."

"Say, can that chatter," began the policeman looking at me as if he were not sure now but that I was just a plain nut.

"Try it yourself," I urged, handing him the receiver.

He took it gingerly as if it might explode, but his face was a study as he actually heard coming, as it from nowhere, a peal of laughter from Kennedy, followed by an elaborate explanation.

"At least, Walter," Craig apologized, with pride, "you must admit now that it works."

"Oh, it works all right," I replied somewhat cooled down.

I went the rest of the way unmolested and was finally admitted to the Dodge house by Jennings, who was evidently engaged in instructing a new servant in his duties.

"Good morning, Mr. Jameson," Elaine greeted, adding as she caught sight of the bag, "Not going to leave us, are you?"

"No," I replied. "I've brought you a present from Craig—a wireless telephone. You see, he says that if you will keep this with you wherever you go, you can always communicate with him."

"How interesting," she exclaimed. "Yes," I agreed, relating the joke which Craig had played on me, and, as briefly as I could, I explained the working of the telephone to both Elaine and Aunt Josephine.

Out in the Atlantic, losing over the choppy sea, a dingy old schooner was taking her way toward New York harbor. The capt in, Jake Gregor, was a disreputable looking man, as were both his craft and his crew of mixed whites and Chinese. He was a brutal-faced man, whose whiskers did not imply hostile adoration but sheer hostility to reason and the decencies of life.

Gregor had come out on deck and stood there gazing off at where the land ought to be. He had just finished scribbling a note on a piece of paper, resting on the after-cabin roof, when one of the men reached down and from a small wooden cage took a struggling white carrier pigeon. They fastened the note, rolled up in a sort of a quill, to the bird's leg and let the bird loose. It circled up, then, straight as an arrow, darted off landward.

"They'll be glad to know we're safe and so near," nodded Gregor. "And confound any revenue men that stand between us!"

In a room in a tenement, Wu Fang and several other Chinamen were seated, talking and smoking. It was not Wu's headquarters, but a poorly furnished place.

Outside a nearby window was a large box which had a small sliding door on the outside, arranged so that it fell almost at a touch, working a little signal flag on the back of the box toward the room in which the Chinamen were seated. Now and then, as they talked, they would glance at this box.

Suddenly there was a flutter of wings outside. A pure white pigeon seemed to glide into the box and, as the homing bird did so, the door automatically shut. It was a cage such as is used for carrier pigeons. The little flag in the room moved and the Chinamen crowded about the box, as Wu opened it, reached in and caught the bird. Carefully, he took the message from the bird's foot. As one of them placed the bird in another box and reset the trap, Wu unrolled the paper and read:

10 A.M.  
 26 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. Will drop anchor off Saten Island tonight.

"You will let me know if any later message comes?" directed Wu to one of his men, as, a moment later, the Chinese master criminal left the tenement.

Curiously he made his way to the secret entrance to his own apartment. He had scarcely entered, when a Chinaman, who had evidently been waiting for him, rose and bowed. It was Hop Ling, the proprietor of the opium den.

"Is there any news yet, master?" he asked.

"Yes," Gregor is landing your opium tonight. I'll have a girl for him to take back to Shanghai with him where she can be sold."

The opium dealer bowed. "Be ready at dark tonight," added Wu as the man left.

Kennedy had begun to get closer on the trail of Wu and, having dispatched me to Elaine with the wireless telephone, it occurred to him that he might spend a few hours profitably slitting about Chinatown searching for clues to the Serpent.

He paused once by an electric light pole to watch a gangster saunter past. Twice the fellow had walked up and down the street, and Kennedy, after eyeing him narrowly, had fancied that there was something familiar about him, though he could not place him.

As the gangster slouched by, he lurched over to the electric light pole and Kennedy felt his hand touched by that of the gangster. He was more than surprised to feel something like a piece of cardboard surreptitiously shoved into his hand and he clutched it. The gangster passed, and as he did so, Kennedy looked after him, then went over and read:

Captain JOHN BRAINARD,  
 U. S. Secret Service  
 Written underneath the engraved name was, "Follow."

Slowly Craig followed. Brainard entered a saloon by a side door and seated himself in a back room. A moment later, Kennedy slouched in and sat down at the same table. Brainard nodded and Craig extended his hand quickly. He looked about. They were alone.

"What brings you down here?" asked Kennedy in a low tone.

"A big shipment of opium is going to be landed tonight and I'm trying to locate the Chinese gang back of it. Think you can help me?"

"Anything to do with that hop joint up the street?"

Brainard nodded. Would it prove a clue possibly to Wu Fang?

"I'll help you," agreed Kennedy. For several minutes they talked, laying out a plan. Finally they paid the check and rose to go out. As they reached the side door a Chinaman passed. Kennedy drew Brainard back.

"What's the matter?" whispered the Secret Service man.

"Did you see that Chinaman?" returned Kennedy. "That's Hop Ling. He runs the opium joint. I think he's worth shadowing."

Keeping discreetly in the rear of the Chinaman, Kennedy and Brainard followed until Hop paused before a ramshackle tenement. No sooner had he disappeared inside than Craig and Brainard advanced, crept that they in turn were not followed.

They entered and went upstairs. At last they came to a door outside which they paused to listen. At least two, perhaps more, Chinamen were talking inside.

"Can you make out what they are saying?" asked Brainard.

"Something about birds," returned

Craig. "We've got them. There are only two. Let's rush the door."

Together they catapulted themselves at the door and it flew open. Instantly, before the Chinamen could recover from their surprise at the sudden attack, Craig and Brainard were on them. One rushed for a window, smashing it with a chair and trying to get out. Craig seized him and helped corner the other who turned out to be Hop Ling. It was the work of only a moment to snap the bracelets on the two and cover them with a gun.

"What's that?" demanded Brainard, looking at the box in the window, as Kennedy moved over toward it.

"A pigeon trap, I suspect," Craig replied. "Let's wait."

They sat there for several minutes. Evidently the Chinese had been waiting for something. Craig felt that waiting might pay.

At last he was rewarded by the sound of a flutter outside. A click followed as the little door shut, trapping the pigeon. The signal flag in the room moved.

Kennedy looked at it a moment, then carefully opened the door in the back of the trap and seized the bird. From the quill on the leg he took a tightly rolled note and read:

5 P.M.  
 Will be off Van Dort jetty in two hours.

Gregor.

What did it mean? Threats imprecations; nothing could extract a word from the two impassive prisoners.

"Come," ordered Kennedy sharply of Hop Ling, not for a moment letting his vexation show in his face. "Walk ahead of me."

Two of the gang had been captured, but Wu seemed as far away as ever. He marched Hop along sullenly, while Brainard kicked the other Chinaman to his feet and followed.

They did not have far to go. Scarcely a block away stood a policeman and Craig waived to him.

Quickly, Craig produced cards of identification and they left their handcuffed prisoners with the understanding that they were to be held until full charges could be made against them.

At the first telephone pay station Craig turned in and called up the laboratory to which I had returned.

"I think I've got the best clue yet, Walter," he called. "You remember Brainard? Well I want you to meet me at the Battery where a revenue cutter will be waiting. Bring along that wireless telephone, too. Don't forget."

I hung up the receiver excitedly and tucked the little black box under my arm as I hurried out.

Elaine had decided to motor down to the country home of one of her friends who lived on the shore of New Jersey, and, accordingly, late in the afternoon called the garage and ordered Johnson to have the car ready.

Johnson was courteously on the job, and when Marie had packed Elaine's grips, Jennings carried them out and placed them in the car.

"We'll go over the Staten Island route, across the Tottenville ferry," directed Elaine as she came out of the house.

Johnson touched his hat and a moment later the car started.

How far they had gone she did not pay much attention, but she knew the roads well. They had come to a fork, and Johnson veered off to the left. Instinctively, Elaine knew that the right hand road was the more direct, and she touched a little signal that summoned the driver.

"You're taking the wrong road," she called. "Go to the right."

"I think you'll find the roads better this way, Miss Dodge," persisted Johnson.

It was, however, merely a ruse on his part to gain time and give some of Wu's men an opportunity. For, as the car approached the fork, two roughnecks hidden behind a rock in the shrubbery had been straining their eyes down the road and at the approach of the car had drawn back closely to their cover.

Johnson stopped some hundred feet or so down the wrong road past the rock in answer to Elaine's signal.

As Elaine was becoming vexed at Johnson's first show of stubbornness, she suddenly felt strong arms circling her, while a huge, very dirty hand pressed with irresistible force over her mouth. She struggled but it was of no use.

"To the Van Dort jetty," growled one roughneck. "They'll be there soon."

Quickly, Johnson shot the car along to the lower bay side of the island, instead of the New Jersey ferry.

It was very late in the afternoon. I did my best to get down to the Battery with the wireless telephone to meet Kennedy and Brainard but it was dark before I got there.

As I hurried down to the dock, I saw that they had already boarded the revenue cutter and were waiting impatiently. It was a fairly sizable craft.

They hailed me aboard and were cast off. The wind blew in keenly

from the bay and we spun down the harbor, keeping a sharp lookout for any suspicious craft.

Already Wu Fang and a couple of his lieutenants had gone down to the Van Dort jetty. No message had been received from Gregor, but they felt sure that he would be there with the schooner.

Finally, Wu directed one of his men to set off a signal, a flashlight on the end of the jetty, while he strained his eyes through the darkness for some answering signal.

He had not reckoned wrong. Far out over the water came an answering signal from the schooner.

"Good!" exclaimed Wu with satisfaction, as he turned and picked his way back up the dock.

On he went alone until he came to one of the deserted mansions of a generation or two ago, which lined the shore at that point. There in a yard beside it stood Elaine's car.

"Where is the white girl?" asked Wu, calling Johnson.

"In the house, master," replied the mechanic subserviently.

"Wait for me here, then," nodded Wu.

Wu Fang came in silently and moved over close to her. He said not a word, but an evil smile spread over his sinister face as she shrank back from him.

Meanwhile a yawl had put out from the schooner loaded with cans of the precious contraband drug and had pulled up at the old stone jetty and dock. Chinamen hastily unloaded it and started up to the house laden with the heavy tins.

As Wu stood before Elaine, the Chinamen carrying the dope tins entered and began piling them up

the prints' shoreward. Brainard joined us and we followed Craig.

The footprints led up from the dock to an old, deserted, dilapidated house. We paused a moment before it. Just then a door opened and a Chinaman appeared.

With a cry he darted back, but we were at him. There were others inside, too, but they were easily overpowered.

In the room they had been packing opium tins, evidently to be removed to various hop joints.

Prodding the reticent Celestials, we retraced our steps to the jetty. Brainard's men carrying the opium. At the dock we loaded our prisoners and the contraband on the cutter.

It was plain that, although we had captured the dope, the ship which had brought it had escaped and, worst of all, Wu had again slipped through our fingers.

Brainard gave the order and we left the wharf. As we stood gazing from the captured opium to the prisoners, Brainard was visibly elated. "Shake," he said laconically to Craig.

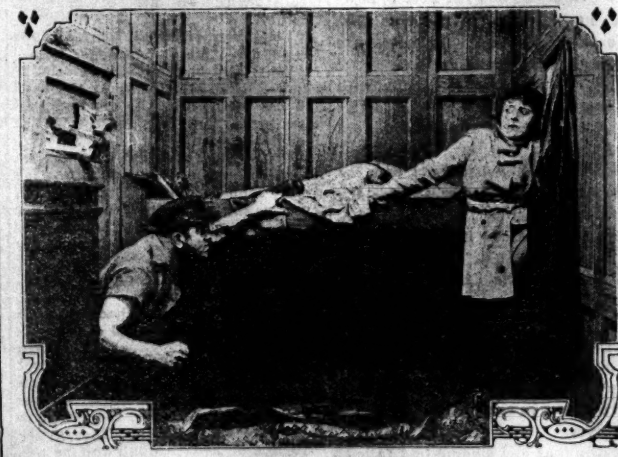
Just then a buzz, as if a bell had rung, startled us. It was so unexpected that I exclaimed, although the next minute I realized that it was from the wireless telephone which Craig had asked me to bring from the laboratory.

Kennedy seized the box, opened it hastily, and clapped the little receiver to his ear.

"Hello—hello—yes, this is Craig. Where are you—what?"

But at Craig's next words, I myself gasped.

"If you can get a light," he said



She moved over fearfully, as far away as she could to the porthole

in an old closet in the room. At last they finished putting it away.

"All is done, master," bowed one who seemed to be leader.

Wu nodded, then turned to Elaine. "Go!" he hissed, raising his finger and pointing to the door.

Trembling, she obeyed and Wu Fang and the two toughs followed, one of the Chinamen picking up her suitcase. Across the almost untravelled road they forced her, and down on the stone dock, every footstep dogged by Wu and his emissaries.

"Get into the boat," Wu ordered. She climbed down into the dirty yawl and the Chinaman tossed her suitcase after her.

"If you see that for any reason she is about to escape," added Wu savagely, "do away with her."

The yawl tossed up and down on the rough swells that came in from the ocean, as the powerful arms of the sailors pulled her all through the blackness of the schooner.

There Elaine was lifted over the rail and forced across the deck down into the murky, ill-smelling hold. It made no difference to Gregor whether he carried a cargo of contraband or a white slave. In his gruff voice he belloyed orders for getting under way, while the Chinaman, half pushed Elaine into a cramped room amidships.

He set down the suitcase and with a grin and a scowl led, locking the door and shuffling along the passage way to a steep flight of steps to the deck.

Elaine paced up and down her narrow prison, distracted.

Suddenly she paused a moment as her eye fell on the suitcase. There dashed through her mind the message I had given her from Kennedy.

She almost seized the suitcase and tore it open with nervous fingers.

"Oh, will it work—will it work?" she breathed in prayer to herself as she lifted out tenderly the little wireless telephone.

She opened it, pulled up the little aerials, and pressed the lever.

"Hello—hello—Craig—hello!" It was her last chance. Would it work?

By this time we had come in the revenue cutter to the old dock that was known as the Van Dort jetty.

As we swung around it, with Kennedy and Brainard, I leaped out. We gazed about hunting for the opium smugglers.

"See!" I cried.

Kennedy bent down, and almost like a trained hound, began to follow

most shouted, "thrust it out of the porthole to guide us. But we'll find you anyway. Keep up your nerve."

We crowded about him.

"Brainard—a pair of glasses—quick," he cried dashing to the bow of the cutter, "and full speed down the bay."

Briefly, as he swept the horizon ahead, he repeated the tale of Elaine's kidnapping.

We strained our eyes.

"That's it—Brainard—more speed!" cried Craig at last.

Far off, almost out on the ocean, we could see a tiny twinkle of light slowly waving back and forth.

In her prison, Elaine had talked to Craig, afraid to raise her voice too high.

As she heard Kennedy's instructions, she replaced the receiver and rose quickly to her feet from beside the suitcase. She looked about. There was a dingy oil lamp suspended from a beam of the deck above.

She seized it and ran to the porthole. Back and forth she waved it as far as her arms would permit.

As the schooner now slipped along, Gregor, who had left the man at the wheel, was gazing off, not particularly happy at the prospect of not touching a port for a long time again. Suddenly he became aware of a peculiar, though slight, gleam on the water. He leaned over the rail further. Below, and a bit forward of him, he could catch a glimpse of a light moving along the side of the boat.

"Confound that wench!" he muttered in a sudden fury, turning and seizing up a boat hook lying on deck.

Raising it, he leaned far over the rail. Then he brought the boat hook down suddenly on the lamp, smashing it into a thousand bits as they hissed into the water.

Elaine drew back in horror. In her hand was merely the handle of the lamp. It seemed as if her last hope had been blasted.

"Cap'n—look over the stern—to port," cried one of the men on watch.

"It's a revenue cutter," growled Gregor, lowering his glass after a quick scrutiny of the mysterious craft. "Crowd on more sail—start the auxiliary motor."

"Crowd on more sail—start the auxiliary motor."

He volleyed forth his orders

hoarsely. Instantly the deck was in an uproar. For the moment, in their anxiety to escape, they seemed to have forgotten Elaine—all except the Chinaman who had been set to guard her. Silently he drew from his blouse a knife and slipped down the companionway.

Elaine heard him pause at the door as he looked again at his knife. Then the lock turned. The door creaked. But she had propped the chair well and it held.

The Chinaman at the door redoubled his efforts. He seized a fire axe hanging nearby and attacked the door with that, hacking furiously.

One after another, the table, a chest, everything movable, Elaine piled up against the door as it splintered. But it was no use.

She moved over fearfully, as far away as she could to the porthole, and looked at the black water, as she leaned far out, then up at the deck only a few feet above her.

The door crashed in.

The Chinaman, infuriated, caught just a glimpse of her through the porthole, turned and rushed for the stairway.

In the commotion, Elaine had actually come over the rail unobserved. But she knew that she could not be that way long.

Just then the maddened face of the Chinaman appeared at the hatch. A moment later his lithe body wormed itself out on deck. As he came nearer, Elaine retreated further toward Gregor.

"Oh sir," she pleaded, "save me! I have done nothing!"



# The New Exploits of Elaine

## A DETECTIVE NOVEL AND A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA

### CHAPTER XX.

I was on my way up from the Star office when I happened to spy a face in the crowd that seemed familiar. It was of a Chinaman, and although I could not just place him, I knew that I had seen him somewhere before. I looked after him intently a moment as he passed. Surely this was one of Wu Fang's messengers. I decided to play detective.

Not many minutes before, down in that secret den in which the Serpent, Wu, concocted his villainies, that worthy had been at work again, tireless.

With subtle satisfaction, he had held in his hand, which was carefully gloved in rubber, a small glass tube, perhaps three-quarters of an inch long and not over an eighth of an inch in diameter.

In the tube was a minute but almost priceless particle of that strange element, radium.

For a moment Wu regarded it, then took up a handkerchief that lay before him. Already he had ripped a stitch or two from the seam in the hem. He slipped the little radium tube into the hem of the handkerchief. Then he tapped a bell on the table and a few seconds later a Chinese servant entered.

While he had been waiting, Wu had hastily written a note. Carefully he folded up the handkerchief and laid it in a small leaden case. As the servant bowed, Wu finished and sealed the letter.

"Here," he said gruffly. "Take this letter and the other thing to Inez. You know the address."

Not knowing about the dastardly design of Wu, I followed his messenger, nevertheless.

On uptown he went until he came to a rather ordinarily looking apartment house. He went in without discovering that I was following.

I glanced about. No one was watching me. Then, to be sure that I would recognize the house, I noted it by marking a small cross with a pencil on the stone work of the steps.

I did not know at the time, but I found out later that, upstairs the messenger rapped at a door which was answered by a maid, a mulatto with a marked gypsy caste of features.

"Let him come in, then," returned Inez.

The maid opened the door into the hallway and admitted the messenger. Inez took the note and the lead case, waving to the maid to leave her. Then she tore open the note and read:

"Have her bind the enclosed over her eyes. In place three minutes, blindness will result in a few days."

"Tell the master I shall have it done as he directs," she said to the Chinaman as she followed him to the door.

Inez turned and went into the back room, her boudoir, where the maid was waiting.

"Here, Cissy," she said, opening a closet. "I have your gypsy costume all ready."

"Now I want you to put this on," she continued, giving the maid instructions. "Here in this box I have a handkerchief which I want you to use. Tie it over her eyes and keep it there—three minutes at least; longer, if you can."

As I looked at the house outside, it immediately occurred to me to let Craig know what had happened and I sought the nearest telephone booth and called the laboratory.

Elaine had just gone when I called and I told my story of having seen and trailed the messenger and marking the house.

"Good for you, Walter," congratulated Craig. "Get inside and see who is there. I'm glad you marked the house. I'll be there right away."

"All right," I replied, as I hung up the receiver. "I'll get in. Good bye."

Inez had been in her boudoir examining the gypsy costume and telling Cissy how to put it on when I rang the bell.

The maid brought me a chair and I took it. I did not notice, however, that she was careful to place it in a particular spot with the back to the wall. In fact, it seemed very safe to me, for from the chair I could see the whole room.

I laid my hat and gloves on the table. As I did so, one glove must have dropped on the floor in an inconspicuous place by the leg of the table.

I sat down while the maid left me for a moment to call her mistress.

Inez entered and I arose.

"Won't you sit down?" she asked, with exaggerated politeness. "For what am I indebted to you for this visit?"

"Well," I replied, "perhaps you recall the last time we met."

Inez stood by the table, listening to me, I thought a bit mockingly. As I spoke, her hand moved to the edge of the table.

Suddenly, before I knew it, the room swam before my eyes and all was blackness.

Inez had moved her hand over and had pressed a secret knob in the decorations of the table top. A bar in the wall just beside my head had sprung out, striking me a terrific blow and knocking me out.

The maid, who had run in, and Inez lifted me up, unconscious, and carried me into the back room. There they dropped me down in a heap in a corner while the maid finished dressing in the gypsy costume.

It was scarcely five minutes after that that Kennedy came to the entrance to the apartment. There he noted the mark which I had made and told him to look for.

He had just decided to go in, when he heard a noise. It was Cissy arrayed in all her glory, going out, with a parting word of instruction from Inez. He drew back into a convenient hiding place in an angle of the hall.

As he watched he saw what was apparently a gypsy woman come out of the apartment. He looked after her a moment, then made up his mind to go in, and rang the bell.

Craig unconcernedly took the very chair in which I had been sitting and sat down nonchalantly, as Inez motioned to it.

As Craig watched her keenly, however, he was able to discover that, underneath her calm exterior, she was very nervous and excited.

"Well?" demanded Kennedy with an enigmatical smile. "You didn't expect to see me again—so soon, did you?"

Nervously, her hand gripped the table and moved along toward the secret knob.

Kennedy noticed it. But he had not moved his chair from the position in which it had been placed for me. At that moment, though, his eye fell on my glove which I had inadvertently dropped on the floor. He reached down and picked it up.

As he did so, the bar in the wall flew out just missing his head as he bent over.

Seeing that her scheme had failed, Inez made a dash for the door. Instantly, Kennedy took in the situation. He sprang to his feet, followed and seized her.

"Not so fast, young lady," he muttered as he grasped her arm.

Then he stood there a minute examining my glove.

Elaine, on her return from the laboratory had gone to the conservatory of the Dodge house and there was busying herself pruning the rose bushes, now and then picking a flower.

Once she happened the glance up at the end nearest the street. She could see a strolling gypsy going by, and the gypsy, apparently, had spied her through the open window.

"Good afternoon, mistress," greeted the gypsy coming up to the fence. "Wouldn't you like to have me read your fortune?"

"Yes," she said, "I don't believe a word you fortune tellers say. But I would like to have you try." She added as she led the fortune teller through the greens.

The gypsy seated Elaine at a table and then started in various ways to tell her fortune—not a very difficult thing for her to do with all the information she had.

"And that is not all," the gypsy hinted. "In darkness I could make you see the vision of your persecutor and his den."

She nodded knowingly at Elaine and at the same time, from a fold of her dress, drew out the lead case, managed to open it and took out the handkerchief. Above the table she twisted it into a flat band.

"Let me show you," she said handing the handkerchief to Elaine. "The 'that over your eyes'."

Elaine was sitting with her own handkerchief in her hand, but she turned quickly. When she faced the gypsy again she had a bandage flat over her eyes.

"Now, mistress, try—let yourself go," urged the gypsy. "Let me guide your mind. I will show you."

Craig looked from my glove to the face of Inez.

"Where is Mr. Jameson?" he demanded sternly.

"I don't know," she replied, facing him defiantly.

As they entered her boudoir, Kennedy saw my foot protruding from the black-ket she had thrown over me. He pulled it off.

"Well!" he exclaimed, starting back. "I'll be—"

He was just in time to catch Inez about to destroy Wu's message. Seizing her hand he bent it back until her fingers unclenched. There was the crumpled note. He took it and read:

"Have her bind the enclosed over her eyes. In place three minutes, blindness will result within a few days."

Craig seized the telephone and called the Dodge house.

Some minutes passed after Elaine had bound the handkerchief over her eyes. She sat opposite the gypsy, but, try as she would, she could see no vision that she did not herself conjure up.

"Mr. Kennedy on the telephone," announced Jennings.

Aunt Josephine had been watching the gypsy and Elaine with an air of amusement.

"Will you answer it, Auntie?" asked Elaine. "Tell him I'll call him up in a few minutes."

Aunt Josephine followed Jennings out and went down the hall to the library where she picked up the receiver which Jennings had left lying on the desk.

"Oh, Mrs. Dodge, is that you?" Craig asked anxiously. "Where is Elaine?"

"She's in the conservatory. There's a gypsy here. They're sitting there like a couple of ninnies waiting for a vision of—"

"Good Heavens!" interrupted Craig, "not with a handkerchief over her eyes, is she? Yes? Quick—tell her to—rip it off herself—quick—quick!"

Aunt Josephine knew Craig too well to stop to ask why. In great excitement she dropped the telephone and almost ran from the library.

Without a word, Aunt Josephine tore the bandage from Elaine.

The gypsy was on her feet in an instant with an air of smug triumph.

"You—you criminal!" cried Aunt Josephine. "Help! Jennings, help!"

"Why, Auntie, what's the matter?" asked Elaine, wondering at the suddenness with which the bandage had been torn from her eyes. "What does it all mean?"

"You—you criminal!" repeated Aunt Josephine accusingly at the gypsy, then turning to Elaine, "why, Craig called up and warned me not to let her put anything over your eyes. I didn't wait to hear any more."

"Jennings," cried Aunt Josephine, "seize that woman!"

As Jennings approached her, the gypsy suddenly developed a remarkable strength. She gave him a shove that sent him reeling. His foot caught on the edge of the fountain and he staggered a minute, unable to recover his balance, then, with a great splash, fell in. The gypsy turned and fled through the palms, Elaine and Aunt Josephine following her.

She ran as far as she could, coming up to the glass wall that formed the inner end of the conservatory. Further retreat was impossible. She seized a little rustic chair and dashed it through the glass. Cautiously but quickly she managed to make her way through the opening she had broken.

It was at that moment that a cab pulled up furiously before the house and Kennedy leaped out and rushed in.

As Kennedy dashed down the hall and into the library, he met Elaine's maid, Marie, running, and as pale as a ghost.

Kennedy came upon Elaine, Aunt Josephine and Jennings still vainly searching about, just as they lost track of the gypsy.

"Where did she go—that way?" asked Jennings.

"Hang the gypsy," interrupted Craig. "Let her go—you missed her anyway. But, Elaine—tell me—what happened?"

Aunt Josephine reached down and picked up the handkerchief she had torn from Elaine's eyes. "She bound it over her eyes," she explained to Craig.

Kennedy examined the handkerchief closely. Evidently he was looking for something concealed in it and did not find it.

Perplexed, he looked first from Elaine, then to Aunt Josephine.

"Are you looking for the gypsy's handkerchief?" Elaine asked finally, seeing his astonishment. Then she stopped and picked up another handkerchief from the floor. "Here it is. It didn't look very clean, so when she wasn't looking I dropped it and used my own."

Kennedy was speechless with relief. He took the other handkerchief and rapidly ran his hand over it. At last he came to a little hard lump in the hem. He ripped it open. There was the little tube of radium!

"You're lucky," he exclaimed. "If you had had that tube over your eyes, it would have done its work in a few minutes. You might not feel it for some time; but you would have been blinded at least in a few days, if not hours."

For a long time Kennedy had, I knew, been at work at odd moments in the laboratory secretly. What it was that he was working on, even I was unable to guess, so closely had he guarded his secret. But that it was something momentous, I was assured. Elaine, anxious for news,

had dropped in on us at the laboratory just as Kennedy was hastily opening his mail.

Craig came to a large letter with an official look, slit open the envelope, and unfolded the letter. "Hurrah!" he cried, jumping up and thrusting the letter before us. "Read that."

Across the top of the paper were embossed in blue the formidable words:

United States Navy Department  
Washington, D. C.

Professor Craig Kennedy,  
The University, New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your teleautomatic torpedo model was tested yesterday and I take great pleasure in stating that it was entirely successful. There is no doubt that the United States is safe from attack as long as we retain its secret.

Very sincerely yours,  
DANIEL WATERS,

Asst. Sec'y.

"Oh, Craig," congratulated Elaine as she handed back the note. "I'm so glad for your sake. How famous you will be!"

"When are we going to see the wonderful invention, Craig?"

"As soon as you wish," he replied, moving over to the safe nearby and opening it. "Here's the only other model in existence besides the model I sent to Washington."

He held up before us a cigar-shaped affair of steel, about eight inches long, with a tiny propeller and rudder of a size to correspond.

Above was a series of wires, four or five inches in length, which, he explained, were the aerials by which the torpedo was controlled.

"The principle of the thing," he went on proudly, "is that I use wireless waves to actuate relays on the torpedo; the relay releases it. That is, I send a child with a message; the grown man, through the relay, does the work. So, you see, I can sit miles away in safety and send my little David out anywhere to strike down a huge Goliath."

He had scarcely finished his brief description when there came a knock at the door.

In the devious plots and schemes of Wu Fang, his nefarious work had brought him into contact not only with criminals of the lowest order but with those high up in financial and diplomatic circles.

Thus it happened that at such a crisis as Kennedy had brought about for him Wu had suddenly been called out of the city and had received an order from a group of powerful foreign agents, known secretly, as the Intelligence Office, to meet at a promontory, came a boat rowed by two stalwart sailors. It carried as passengers two dark complexioned, dark haired men, foreigners evidently, though carefully dressed so as to conceal both their identity and nationality.

The two mysterious strangers saluted Wu.

"We are under orders from the Intelligence Office," introduced one who seemed to be the leader, "to get this American, Kennedy."

"Information has just come to us," the stranger went on, "that Kennedy has invented a new wireless automatic torpedo."

The other man who had been drawing a cigar-shaped outline on the wet sand looked up. "We must get those models," he put in, adding, "both of them—the one he has and the government has. Can it be done?"

"I can get them," answered Wu sinisterly.

Down in Washington the very morning that our pursuit of Wu came to a head, the officials of the navy department, both naval and civil, were having the final conference at which they were to accept officially Kennedy's marvellous invention which, it was confidently believed, would ultimately make war impossible.

They had just completed the examination of the torpedo and laid it on the end of the table scarcely an arm's length from the stenographer. As she finished a page of notes she glanced quickly at a watch on her wrist. It was exactly three o'clock.

Hastily she reached over for the torpedo and with one swift, silent movement tossed it out of the window.

Down below, in a clump of rhododendrons, for several moments had been crouching one of the men who had borne the orders to Wu Fang at the strange meeting on the promontory.

Like all inventors, Craig's pet was the torpedo, and soon we were absorbed in his description of it. As he unwrapped it, Elaine drew back, timidly, from the fearful engine of destruction.

Kennedy smiled. "No, it isn't dangerous," he said reassuringly. "I've removed its charge and put in

a percussion cap. Let me show you, on a small scale, how it works," he added, winding up the battleship and placing it in the fountain.

Next he placed the torpedo in the water at the other end of the tank. "Come over here," he said, indicating to us to follow him into the palms.

There he had placed the strange wireless apparatus which controlled the torpedo. He pressed a lever.

Around the tank it went, turned, cut a figure eight, as Kennedy manipulated the levers. Then it headed straight toward the battleship. It struck, there was a loud report, a spurt of water. One of the skeleton masts fell over. The battleship heeled over, and slowly sank, bow first.

So astonished were we that we did not hear the door bell ring. Jennings answered it and admitted two men.

"Is Professor Kennedy here?" asked one. "We have been to his apartment and to the laboratory."

"I'll see," said Jennings discreetly, taking the card of one of them and leaving them in the drawing room.

"Two gentlemen to see you, Mr. Kennedy," interrupted our congratulations, handing Craig a card. "Shall I tell them you are here, sir?"

"Yes, I'll see them," he said, then to us, "Please excuse me."

Elaine, Aunt Josephine and I strolled off in the palms toward the Fifth Avenue side, while Jennings went out toward the back of the house.

"Well, gentlemen," greeted Kennedy as he met the two detectives. "What can I do for you?"

The leader looked about, the leaned over and whispered, "We've just had word, Professor, that your model of the torpedo has been stolen from the Navy Department in Washington."

"Stolen?" repeated Kennedy, staring aghast.

"Yes. We fear that an agent of a foreign government has found a traitor in the department."

Rapidly, Kennedy's mind pictured what might be done with the deadly weapon in the hands of an enemy.

"And," added the Secret Service man, "we have reason to believe this foreign agent is using a Chinaman, Wu Fang."

Suddenly, down the hall, came cries of, "Help! Help!"

Outside the Dodge house, a man had shadowed us. He waited until we went in, then slunk himself by the back way and climbed through an open window into the cellar.

Quietly he made his way up through the cellar until finally he reached the library. Listening carefully he could hear us talking in the conservatory. Stealthily, he moved out of the library.

We had left the conservatory when he entered, peering through the palms. On he stole till he came to the fountain. He looked about. There, bobbing up and down, was the model of the torpedo for which he had dared so much. He picked it up and looked at it, gloating.

The crook was about to move toward the library, hugging the precious model close to himself when he heard Jennings coming. He started back to the conservatory.

Jennings entered just in time to catch a fleeting glimpse of someone. His suspicions were roused and he followed.

The crook fell back and dropped down behind the palms. Jennings looked about, but saw no one and stood there puzzled. Then the crook, fearing that he might be captured at any moment, looked about to see where he might hide the torpedo. There did not seem to be any place. Quickly he began to dig out the earth in one of the palm pots. He dropped the torpedo, wrapped still in the handkerchief into the hole and covered it up.

Jennings was clearly puzzled. He had seen someone rush in, but the conservatory was apparently empty. He had just turned to go when he saw a palm move. There was a face! He made a dive for it and in a moment both he and the crook were rolling over and over.

Kennedy and the Secret Service men were talking earnestly when they heard the cry for help and the scuffle. They rushed out and into the conservatory in time to see the crook, who had broken away, knock out Jennings. He sprang to his feet and darted away.

Kennedy's mind was working rapidly. Had the man been after the other model? The detectives went after him. But Craig went for the torpedo. As he looked in the tank, it was gone! He turned and followed the crook.

I was still in the garden with Elaine and Aunt Josephine when I heard sounds of a struggle and a moment later a man emerged through the window of the conservatory followed by two other men. I went for him, but he managed to elude me and dashed for the wall in the back of the garden. The Secret Service men fired at him but he kept on. A moment later Craig came through the window.

"Did any of you take the torpedo?" he asked.

"No," replied Elaine. "We left it just as you had it."

Kennedy seemed wild with anxiety. "Then both models have been stolen!" he cried, dashing after the Secret Service men with me close behind.

The crook by this time had reached the top of the wall. Just as he was about to let himself down safely on the other side, a shot struck him. He pitched over and we ran forward. But he had just enough of a start. In spite of the shock and the wound he managed to pick himself up and with the help of a confederate hobbled into a waiting car, which sped away just as we came over the wall.

We dropped to the ground just as another car approached. Craig commanded it from its astonished driver, the Secret Service men and I piled in and we were off in a few seconds in hot pursuit.

It was a close race between the car bearing the two crooks and that which Kennedy had pressed into service.

Once we came to a cross road and Kennedy stopped and leaped out. Deeply planted in the mud, he could see the tracks of the car ahead leading out by the left road. Close beside the tire tracks were the footprints of two men going up the right hand road toward the Sound.

"You follow the car and the driver," decided Craig, hastily indicating the road by which it had gone. "I'll follow the footprints."

The Secret Service men jumped back into the car and Kennedy and I went along the shore road following two crooks.

Already the wounded crook, supported by his pal, had made his way down to the water and had come to a long wharf. There, near the land, they had a secret hiding place into which they went. The other crook drew forth a smoke signal and began to prepare it. Kennedy and I were able, now, to move faster than they. As we came in sight of the wharf, Kennedy paused.

"There they are, two of them," he indicated.

I reached down and seized him, as I peered about for Kennedy.

There was nothing more there. "Craig!" I called desperately.

There was no answer. The silence, the echo of the lapping water under the wharf was appalling, mocking.

I managed to call the Secret Service men and they got Wu Fang's body up on the wharf.

But I could not leave the spot. Where was Craig? There was not a sign of him. I could not realize it, even when the men brought grap-

pling irons and began to search the black water.

It was all a hideous dream. I saw and heard, in a daze.

It was not until late that night that I returned to the Dodge house. I had delayed my return as long as I could, but I knew that I must see Elaine some time.

As I entered, even Jennings must have seen that something was wrong. Elaine, who was sitting in the library with Aunt Josephine, rose as she saw me.

"Did you get them?" she asked eagerly.

I could not speak. She seemed to read the tragic look on my haggard face and stopped.

"Why," she gasped, clutching at the deck, "what is the matter?"

As gently as I could, I told her of the chase, of leaving Craig, of the explosion, of the marks of the struggle and of the finding of Wu Fang.

As I finished, I thought she would faint.

"And you—you went over everything about the wharf?"

"Everything. The men even dragged for the—"

I checked myself over the fatal word.

Elaine looked at me wildly. I thought that she would lose her reason. She did not cry. The shock was too great for that.

Suddenly I remembered the note. "Before I left him—the last time," I blurted out, "he wrote a note—to you."

I pulled the crumpled paper from my pocket and Elaine almost tore it from me—the last word from him—and read:

Dearest:

I may not return until the case is settled and I have found the stolen torpedo. Matters involving millions of lives and billions of dollars hang on the plot back of it. No matter what happens, have no fear. Trust me.



# 98 PER CENT OF INDIA'S PEOPLE REALLY LOYAL

Sirdar Daljit Singh Calls Tales Of Sedition Told In U. S. Mythical

London, June 1.—"There is not the slightest danger of any revolutionary outbreak in India," said Sirdar Daljit Singh in a recent interview. "I have just returned from India, where I travelled throughout the entire northern part, and I can assert without the slightest possibility of contradiction that over 98 per cent. of the people are whole heartedly loyal to British rule and to the empire."

"Leaving out of consideration the sentimental factor, that of personal loyalty to the King-Emperor, a sentiment of far greater potency than Occidental minds can appreciate, and putting the situation upon purely practical grounds, India was never as prosperous as she is today and she does not want that prosperity disturbed. She is daily becoming richer, particularly her agrarian classes, which constitute the bulk of the population. The vast irrigation canals, the most extensive and greatest in the world, and the agricultural improvements have brought about a prosperity that nobody but a handful of malcontents and fanatics would care to upset."

Sirdar Daljit Singh's words have a peculiar authority as far as India is concerned. Cousin of the Maharajah of Kapurthala, his father was the younger brother of the ruler of the Kapurthala State at the time of the Indian mutiny and led a large army of Sikhs to aid the British. His father, in addition, was the first man to spread an educational propaganda among his countrymen and started a college at Amritsar, where the golden temple of the Sikhs is located. That college now has over 600 students. Educated at the chief college at Lahore, afterward student of comparative religion and philosophy, Sirdar Daljit Singh has followed his father's example in interesting himself in the education and advancement of his people.

**Many Schools for Sikhs**  
His activities, aided by the liberality of the British Government, have resulted in the establishment in the Punjab alone of 120 schools especially for Sikhs.

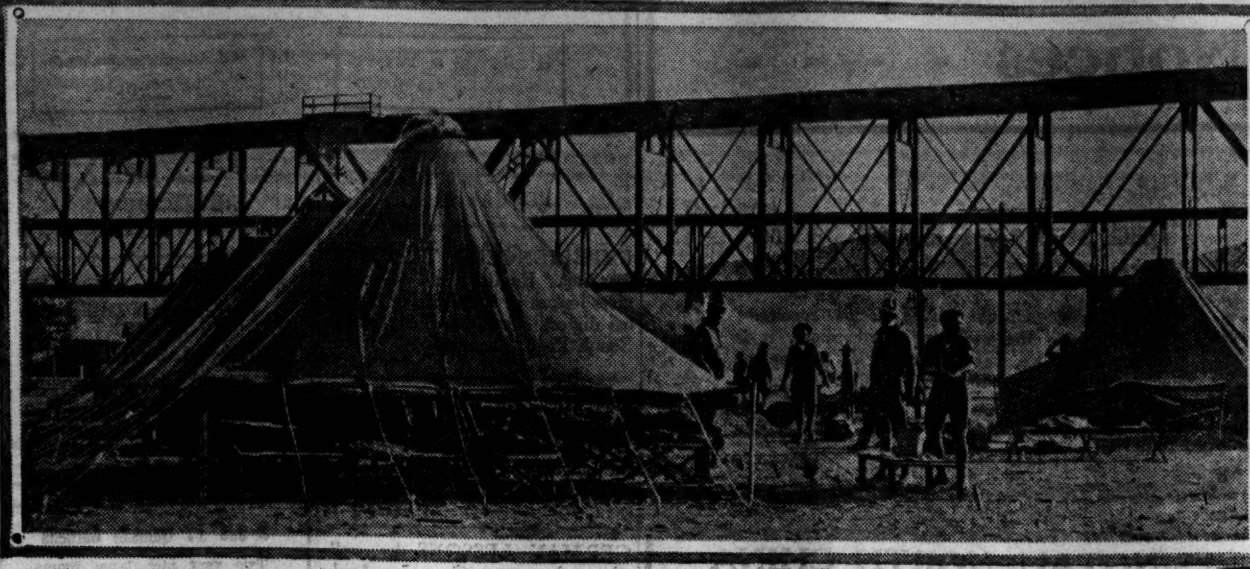
His experience in the government of India has been extremely catholic. After occupying various posts from magistrate, vice-chairman of municipalities, member of provincial councils and of the imperial legislative council he is now one of the two Indian members of the council of the Secretary of State for India in London.

"Our province, the Punjab," he continued, "and the whole of India is quite satisfied with the present English rule. Naturally the most advanced Indians desire a fuller share in the government of their own country, but we realize that the time for complete self-government has not yet arrived—in a word, that the general conditions of India are not ripe for it."

"The sensible Indians know that we must learn to walk before we attempt to run, and so we are asking for and obtaining gradual improvements and extensions of power. There have recently been great reforms in the various governing councils in India, and the majority of members are now Indians, a condition that formerly did not obtain."

"The various stories of unrest and imminence of revolution which are spread throughout America are undoubtedly of German inspiration. They may deceive the Indians outside India, but not those within her borders. I recall meeting a number of returned Sikhs who had been duped

# U. S. Soldiers Guarding Bridge Against Feared Mexican Attacks



The guard along the Mexican border has been doubled since the Villista raid at Columbus, N.M., and, since the flooding to Villa's banner of Carranzista troops, greater precautions are now being taken. This picture shows U. S. soldiers guarding the railroad bridge at El Paso. In case a larger invasion of Mexico is necessary, this bridge would assume great importance as one of the links in the transportation chain in sending supplies to our men in Mexico.

in the United States, and when they landed they were astonished to find that India was still in British hands, and that instead of rebellion in all parts of the country India was tranquil and loyal to the British Government.

"When these men returned to their own villages they were ostracised and cast out by their own people. Few Executions for Treason

"The stories that have been circulated in America of a huge number executed, transported for life or interned have no basis in fact. In 1915 throughout the whole of India the number of persons executed for heinous political crimes was forty-six and forty-two were transported—that is to say, only one in nearly 7,000,000—received the capital punishment. Of some 6,000 returned emigrants from America the total number interned on suspicion of connection with the conspiracy was 292. Of these thirty-nine were dealt with in the conspiracy and other related cases. One hundred and seventeen who appear to have returned to their senses and wanted to settle down have been released, while 134 are still interned."

"Dacoits have always existed in the Punjab, even in peace time, particularly along the borders, but during the last few years dacoits have decreased, and this decrease has been maintained during the war."

"You have heard of the magnificent manner in which the various ruling chiefs offered their entire resources to the King-Emperor to carry on the war. The landowners of the Punjab did the same, while the spirit of the people toward England in this war is shown by the large number of men who have volunteered for service anywhere that they may be found useful."

"No, there is no danger of an uprising in India," said the Sirdar in conclusion.

## News Brevities

S. V. C. orders state: "B" Company (British).—Five months leave is granted to Captain L. J. Cubitt from July 15.

In the United States Court for China yesterday Judge C. S. Lobinger upheld the Consular Court in a decision in favor of Mme. Cecile who had brought suit against Mr. Arnold for knocking her down with his motor car. The amount of damages was reduced by \$100. Mme. Cecile who is a dressmaker, added to her claim because she said that as a result of her injuries she was unable to get any of the Race Meet orders.

# Fake Bombs to Scare Mr. Wong Tsung-yui

Would Be Blackmailer of Ex-Foreign Commissioner Is Given Jail Term

A Chinese was before the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of having tried to extort money from Wong Tsung-yui, former Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai. The man appeared at the bar of M. Wong's home with two bottles which he said contained high explosives and asked for money. The extortioner told his intended victim that he had been commissioned to assassinate Tong Shao-yi, but later said that this was a lie. Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yu heard the case. The prisoner was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and expulsion.

Detective-Sergeant Robertson said that, on July 1, he received a telephone call from the home of Mr. Wong at No. 153 Jessfield Road and as a result arrested the accused.

Mr. Wong said that the accused came to his door and presented a card to the porter. He was not in the habit of seeing strangers without introductions, but as he was about to leave the house at the time he saw the accused on his way out. The accused said that Dr. Wu Ting-fang had sent him to this address. He also declared that he was going to kill Tong Shao-yi but refused to give the name of those who had commissioned him. The man said that he had been a servant of Chen Chimei.

He showed two bottles which he was carrying and declared that when thrown they would explode. He asked for money but did not state any amount. Mr. Wong said that he told a servant to hold the man while he went to call the police. At this the man knelt down and admitted that all he had said was lies.

On the stand, the accused said that he was a doctor. He only wanted \$4 from Mr. Wong, he said. He was going to ask for a job or at least induce his intended victim to give him a recommendation. A chemist's report on the contents of the bottles showed one to contain potassium chlorate and the other red phosphorus.

# CAPTURE GERMAN SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, July 11.—A telegram from Copenhagen says that the Russians, in the Baltic, have captured the German steamers Lissabon (2,781 tons and Worms (4,428 tons).

# FIERCE STORMS SWEEP FIVE STATES IN U. S.

Roll of Dead in Paths of Devastating Tornadoes Reaches 126

Kansas City, Mo., June 6.—Death lists in the storm-swept sections of Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi and Illinois, grew hourly tonight, as belated reports were received from communities which suffered in a series of tornadoes Monday night and early today. Later tonight the deaths of 126 persons had been reported. A number of other persons were unaccounted for and believed dead, and several hundred had been injured, of whom some will die. Accurate estimates of property damage were not available, but all figures ventured by property owners ran into the hundreds of thousands.

Incomplete tabulations showed the following deaths:

Arkansas, 76; Missouri, 30, possibly more; Mississippi, 15; Illinois, 1; Tennessee, 4; with a score missing in the overturning of a Mississippi River packet.

The casualties in Arkansas were from every section. Scarcely a county escaped the path of the storm, which traversed the entire State. Jackson and Vicksburg suffered from the storm in Mississippi. Many of the casualties in Arkansas and Mississippi were negroes.

In Missouri the Poplar Bluff section was well nigh devastated.

McClure reported the single death in Illinois.

Possibility that the full list of the storm's death toll has not become known was seen late tonight in word from Conway, Ark., that forty persons had been killed or injured at Cato, near there. Owing to prostrated wires it was impossible to get into communication with the town and the rumored casualties were not included in the list of more than one hundred dead.

Memphis, Tenn., June 6.—Four persons are known to have been drowned and 25 or 30 others, mostly negro deck-hands, are missing and are believed to have gone down when the Lee Line steamer Eleonore capsized in the Mississippi near Memphis. An officer of the boat walked to Memphis today with the news.

The Eleonore tied up last night to escape the tornado that swept the central Mississippi valley. A heavy east of wind drove the craft into the bank and it overturned. Many of those aboard were between decks at the time. The Eleonore was a small vessel.

# MONTAGU ON WAR BOARD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, July 11.—Mr. E. S. Montagu is appointed a permanent member of the War Committee.

# Sicawei Weather Report

11.—Situation very steady: high pressures in the E., low readings on the Continent. Regular monsoon along the whole coast. Fine and hot day, at Shanghai, ending with local thundersqualls.

12.—Weather cloudy and fine, at Shanghai. The pressure rises gradually: Southern breezes, tending to were to W.

# Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, July 12, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	753.57	755.7
" " inches.	29.67	29.76
Variation mm. for 24 h.	2.13	2.13
" " inches.	0.08	0.08
Direction.	SW	SW
Wind.	5	2
" " Kilo per hour.	5	2
" " Miles.	3.1	1.3
Temperature.	28.6	28.6
" " Fahr.	83.3	83.3
Humidity: co.	60	68
Nebulosity: 5/10	10	7
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches.	—	—



Voelkel & Schneider, A. G.  
37, Nanking Road  
Shanghai.

# Business and Official Notices

## Alma Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Thursday, 6th July, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%, equal to 45 candareens per share, on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 20th July, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th July to 20th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
**HUGO REISS & CO.**  
Secretaries & General Managers.  
Shanghai, 7th July, 1916.

## RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.  
1 Class \$30.—Return \$45.  
2 Class \$20.—Return \$30.

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—  
**M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,**  
Agent, 1 The Bund.  
9781

# CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)  
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Mail	Mail	Local	Local
3	5	0			102	4	8	8
8.30	16.35		dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55		
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.03	16.53		
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	4.55	16.45		
			arr. Tientsin-East	dep.				
11.45	19.25		dep. Tientsin-East	arr.				
			arr. Mukden	dep.				
Mail 102	Mail 2	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27		
Sund. & Wed. Fridays	9.35	2.3	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	7.10	1.25		
Mon. & Thurs.	4.45	19.10	arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	6.50	1.10		
	4.55	19.20	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.40	1.01		
	5.03	19.30	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.				
Local 8	Mail 3	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.66		
7.30	12.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46		
7.40	12.40	.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26		
8.00	13.00		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	11.57	15.23		
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	9.17	12.13		
15.12	19.38	149	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.30	9.7		
18.16	22.41	221	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	6.10	17.42		
7.30	12.31	266	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	3.56	15.12		
10.09	2.08	319	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	1.04	12.41		
12.30	3.49	373	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	0.54	12.26		
12.45	3.55	373	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	22.0	10.02		
15.36	6.55	421	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	19.35	7.40		
17.46	9.08	421	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	19.15	2.50		
9.00	9.23	523	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	14.52	15.25		
6.10	13.18	611	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	14.42	14.18		
11.50	18.24	611	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	11.11	8.51		
18.02	17.07	611	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	9.45	6.50		
19.53	18.23	611	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.				
Exp. Exp.	0		dep. Nanking Ferry	arr.	7.05			
23.00	23.00		arr. Nanking	dep.	7.00	15.04		
7.00	7.00	193	dep. Shanghai	arr.	23.00	7.35		

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow

By Order,  
**THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.**  
Tientsin, June, 1916.

# SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

## MAIN LINE.

## SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11
	Local	Fast	Low	Ex-press	Ex-press	Local		Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Ex-press	Local
	Mixed					Mixed		Mixed					Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	0.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.40	9.25	2.30	3.50
Sung Kiang	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.17	5.41	Hangchow	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.14
Ka Shai	dep.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.57	Chang An	dep.	7.55	8.55	10.18	2.50	4.35
Ka Shai	arr.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yeh Zah	arr.	8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shai	dep.	10.11	11.31	1.33	5.19	7.40	Ka Shai	dep.	9.25	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.37
Yeh Zah	arr.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	Sung Kiang	arr.	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah	dep.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	Ka Shai	arr.	10.09	11.48	2.45	4.35	7.38
Chang An	arr.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	Ka Shai	dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41
Chang An	dep.	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.27	Sung Kiang	arr.	8.18	10.36	12.30	3.37	5.01
Hangchow	arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.00	Sung Kiang	dep.	9.38	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44
Hangchow	dep.	11.30	12.57	2.40	5.47	7.24	Sung Kiang	arr.	002	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47
Zah Kou	arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	Shanghai South	arr.	11.21	12.25	2.38	6.00	6.30

## KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

## KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	4	STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	Zah Kou	dep.	9.0				5.10
Kon Shung Hui	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	Hangchow	arr.	9.19				5.33
Hangchow	dep.	8.04	10.34	12.05	2.05	3.30	Kon Shung Hui	arr.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42
Hangchow	arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	Kon Zen Chiao	arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.50
Zah Kou	arr.	8.21				3.50		9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.50	7.28
						4.15		9.50	1.25	1.00	3.03	6.00	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

# SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up										Nanking To Shanghai—Down									
(Main Line)										(Main Line)									
STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17
	Fast	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local		Fast	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.35	8.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	7.15	11.00	Nanking Ferry	dep.	7.30	8.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	7.15	11.00
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	NANKING	arr.	8.05	8.35	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	CHINKIANG	arr.	8.07	8.37	10.57	1.32	4.02	5.47	7.32	11.17
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	CHINKIANG	arr.	8.07	8.37	10.57	1.32	4.02	5.47	7.32	11.17
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	TANYANG	arr.	8.08	8.38	10.58	1.33	4.03	5.48	7.33	11.18
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	TANYANG	arr.	8.08	8.38	10.58	1.33	4.03	5.48	7.33	11.18
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	CHANGCHOW	arr.	8.09	8.39	10.59	1.34	4.04	5.49	7.34	11.19
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	CHANGCHOW	arr.	8.09	8.39	10.59	1.34	4.04	5.49	7.34	11.19
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	CHANGCHOW	arr.	8.09	8.39	10.59	1.34	4.04	5.49	7.34	11.19
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	WUSIE	arr.	8.10	8.40	11.00	1.35	4.05	5.50	7.35	11.20
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	WUSIE	arr.	8.10	8.40	11.00	1.35	4.05	5.50	7.35	11.20
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	WUSIE	arr.	8.10	8.40	11.00	1.35	4.05	5.50	7.35	11.20
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	BOOCHOW	arr.	8.11	8.41	11.01	1.36	4.06	5.51	7.36	11.21
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	BOOCHOW	arr.	8.11	8.41	11.01	1.36	4.06	5.51	7.36	11.21
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	BOOCHOW	arr.	8.11	8.41	11.01	1.36	4.06	5.51	7.36	11.21
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	Kunshan	arr.	8.12	8.42	11.02	1.37	4.07	5.52	7.37	11.22
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	Nanshang	arr.	8.12	8.42	11.02	1.37	4.07	5.52	7.37	11.22
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	Nanshang	arr.	8.12	8.42	11.02	1.37	4.07	5.52	7.37	11.22
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.13	8.43	11.03	1.38	4.08	5.53	7.38	11.23
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.13	8.43	11.03	1.38	4.08	5.53	7.38	11.23
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.13	8.43	11.03	1.38	4.08	5.53	7.38	11.23
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	10.55	1.30	4.00	5.45	7.30	11.15	SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.13	8.43	11.03	1.38	4.08	5.53	7.38	11.23



## Auctions

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

(Swiss Establishment)  
Auctioneers, Expert Valuers,  
Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road  
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house  
auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3  
days of sales. Cash advances  
made on goods entrusted  
to our sales.

Terms on application.

## O. D. RASMUSSEN, D. O.

REFRACTING SPECIALIST

1A JINKEE ROAD.

Second Shipment  
of

Silverware and Jade Stones  
has just arrived from  
Canton

CLEARANCE SALE  
will last only  
Two More Weeks

## SING FAT Co.

30 Nanking Road  
10406 J 19

Foreign Exchange  
BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

It is hereby notified that the  
Foreign Exchange Bankers' As-  
sociation was dissolved on the 4th  
July, 1916, and a new Foreign  
Banks Association has been con-  
stituted composed of the following  
Banks:-

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China  
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation  
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.  
Russo-Asiatic Bank  
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.  
Banque de l'Indo-Chine  
International Banking Corporation  
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger  
Netherlands Trading Society  
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.

Shanghai, 10th July, 1916.

10386 J 13

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION  
No. 2390

THE Council has for sale 2 Steam  
Fire Engines (by Shand, Mason &  
Co., of London) capacity 350  
gallons per minute, 2 Ladder  
Wagons with or without ladders  
as required, and a number of Pony  
Hose Reels and other appliances,  
all in serviceable condition.

Particulars can be obtained on  
application to the Chief Officer at  
the Central Fire Station.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,  
Acting Secretary.

Shanghai, July 12, 1916.  
Council Room.

10400 J 14

The Shanghai  
Chemical  
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official  
- - - Notices - - -MAKE YOUR  
OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of  
"Elephant Head"  
Pilsener

Will Make Your Office  
Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL  
WATER  
Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

## MOKANSHAN.

Daily Through Service (except Sundays)

Lv Shanghai, South Station, ..... 8:00 a.m.

Lv Hangchow (Kon-Zen-Chiao) ..... 1:30 p.m.

Lv Rest House (San-Chiao-Pu) ..... 5:30 p.m.

Ar Mokanshan (Mountain Top) ..... 9:00 p.m.

Luggage Allowance, Rush Limit, 133 lbs.

Slow, any amount—regular rates.

Tickets, Shanghai South Station,

or Thos. Cook & Sons, Foochow Road.

10382

Shanghai Foreign Exchange  
BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

The Exchange Banks who are  
members of the above Association  
will be closed to business on the  
14th July, being the French  
National Fete Day.

10387 J 14

The China Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 10 Canton Road  
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Eighteenth Annual General Meet-  
ing of the China Mutual Life  
Insurance Company, Ltd., will be  
held at the Company's Offices, 10  
Canton Road, Shanghai, on the  
26th day of July, 1916, at 4 p.m.  
The transfer books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from the 12th  
day of July to the 26th day of July,  
1916, both days inclusive.

By Order,

J. K. TWEED,  
Manager & Secretary.

S. B. NEILL,  
Manager & Actuary.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1916.

10395

## SING CHONG ZUNG

信昌仁珠號收買珍珠  
Pearl Dealers  
49 Hankow Road.

Any firm or individual who has  
NEW PEARLS to dispose of is  
requested to communicate with us.  
We are ready to buy white Pearls  
from European countries. Write  
to, or call in person at the above  
address.

10199

ON the principle of "Small Pro-  
fits, Quick Turnover" we  
offer you:

Men's Underwear in: Lisle Thread,  
"Aertex" Cellular, India Gauze  
and Porous Mesh.

Men's Collars: Linen, 4 fold  
throughout, and soft, plain or  
polo shape.

Reversible Wash ties, 100 designs.

Ladies' White Poplin Shoes, smart  
shape, Court style, White  
Buckles, Covered Heel, 2½ to  
7. Poplin takes Blanco better  
than canvas. Above goods ar-  
rived yesterday.

HILL & CO.,

2 doors from General Hospital,  
Phone 2240.

## "Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired?  
We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is  
well done, for we have a Staff of Competent  
Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.  
TEL. WEST 1234

## TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel  
(Formerly Strand Hotel).

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf,  
Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course  
and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf  
Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

## NOTICE.

The Undersigned beg to inform the public that  
they have established a Public Wharf & Godown  
Company, at Lanidu, Pootung, to be known as

HOONG SHIN WHARF & GODOWN CO. (Pootung)  
with offices at No. 8b Yuen Ming Yuen Road, and  
have appointed Mr. Yu Ya-ching agent, and Mr.  
Liu Yow-ding, wharf manager.

Telephone: Town office 3283  
Wharf office 3180

Tariff and rates on application.  
HOONG SHIN WHARF & GODOWN CO.  
(Pootung)

10265

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway  
MOKANSHAN

An ideal summer resort, only 13 hours journey from Shanghai by Rail,  
Motor Launch and Chair.

From the 15th July to the 15th September passenger cars book through  
from Shanghai South to Mokanshan daily, except Sundays.

## TIME TABLE

## To Mokanshan

Rail { Shanghai South dep: 8:00 hours  
Kon Zen Chiao arr: 13:00 "

Motor { Kon Zen Chiao dep: 13:30 hours  
San Chiao Pu Rest House  
arr: 17:30 "

Chair { San Chiao Pu Rest House  
dep: 18:00 hours  
Mokanshan Mountain Top  
arr: 21:00 "

## From Mokanshan

Chair { Mokanshan Mountain Top  
dep: 6:00 hours  
San Chiao Pu Rest House  
arr: 8:30 "

Motor { San Chiao Pu Rest House  
dep: 9:00 hours  
Kon Zen Chiao arr: 13:00 "

Rail { Kon Zen Chiao dep: 13:50 hours  
Hangchow dep: 14:50 "  
Shanghai South arr: 18:30 "

On the journey from Shanghai to Mokanshan passengers change carriages  
at Ken Shang Junction for Kon Zen Chiao, in the opposite direction the  
change is made at Hangchow station.

## THROUGH FARES

Between Shanghai South and Mokanshan Mountain Top

## Single journey

Available for two days from  
day of issue.

\$13.50 1ST CLASS

\$10.25 2ND CLASS

\$6.00 3RD CLASS (Servants only)

## Return journey

Available for 10 days from  
day of issue.

\$21.95

\$16.25

\$9.25

Further particulars regarding Hotel accommodation, etc., may be  
obtained from any of the following:-

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Shanghai

Mr. George A. Hudson, Mokanshan

The Assist. Traf. Mgr., S'hai South Station and  
the Traffic Manager, S'hai North Station

10407

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking  
Corporation.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Register of Shares of the Corpora-  
tion, at this Branch, will be closed  
from the 31st July to the 12th  
August, both days inclusive, during  
which period no transfer of shares  
can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,  
A. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10408 A 12

## Gula-Kalumpang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

REPLIES to the London Direc-  
tors' circular of 8th June, if not  
already returned to London,  
should be sent in to the undersigned  
on or before the 22nd instant, when  
they will be forwarded to Head  
Office direct.

ILBERT & CO., LIMITED,  
LOCAL SECRETARIES.

10394 J 13

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 13

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word  
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED TEACHER,  
speaking English and German,  
gives lessons in Mandarin or Shang-  
hai dialect. Apply to Teng, 1215a  
Boone Road, Shanghai.

10405 J 15

WANTED by American, lessons  
in Russian or Russian conversation.  
Advertiser has slight knowledge of  
the language. Reply, stating terms,  
to Box 47, THE CHINA PRESS.

10396 J 14

GERMAN LESSONS by well-  
educated young German. Apply  
to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.

10351 J 13

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from 1st of August,  
five-roomed house, No. 12 Yang  
tszepoo Road. Apply to No. 10  
Yangtszepoo Road.

10357 J 14

HOUSES TO LET, 41 Rue  
Massenet, 6 rooms and attics, tiled  
bathrooms, pantry and kitchen,  
porcelain bathtubs, lavatories and  
flush closets, garden, tennis, etc.  
46, Rue Massenet, near French  
Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled  
bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories  
and flush closets, tiled kitchen and  
pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden,  
tennis, etc. 97, Rue du Roi Albert  
5 rooms, bungalow, garden, tennis,  
etc. 101, Rue du Roi Albert, 5  
rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths,  
garden and tennis. China Realty  
Co., Ltd.

10279 T. F

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, large, cool, comfort-  
able room and board, with private  
family, by young American gentle-  
man. Please apply to Box 45,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10392 J 15

WANTED, from first August,  
furnished house or flat; must have  
two or three bedrooms. Offers to  
Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.

10341 J 16

## LOST OR STOLEN

LOST: wallet, containing two  
letters of credit, drawn on the  
Wells Fargo Nevada National  
Bank and the Anglo-London Paris  
National Bank, both of San Fran-  
cisco, also Canadian Pacific S.S.  
ticket and U. S. notes. Finder  
please return to Box 39, THE  
CHINA PRESS and receive re-  
ward.

10381 J 13

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking  
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

10360 A 7

THE CENTRAL GARAGE  
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day  
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with  
bathroom and boxroom,  
also front room.

Telephone 2482

## 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms,  
with bathroom attached, and one  
nice small room, all facing South.  
All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

70-72, BUBBLING WELL  
ROAD, large and small comfort-  
able furnished rooms to let, with  
full board. Every convenience.

10404 e.o.d.

TWO airy attic rooms, with  
separate balconies and large bath-  
room, for bachelors, in British home,  
near Country Club. Tennis,  
stabling, etc. Apply to Box 51,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10403 J 14

TO LET, on the 20th instant, two  
large, well-furnished front rooms,  
with verandah, private bathrooms  
and substantial home cooking  
(suitable for family, etc.) Terms  
moderate. Apply 23, North  
Szechuen Road.

10402 J 19

TO LET, Bubbling Well Road, 6  
roomed house, standing on its own  
ground (2½ mow). Garage,  
stables, greenhouse, hot and cold  
water installation and all modern  
conveniences. Rent moderate.  
Please apply to Box 489, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10269 T. F

AN ELDERLY British widow,  
living alone, Race Course vicinity,  
has a nicely furnished front bed-  
room, with bathroom and balcony  
attached, to let, with or without  
board. Apply to Box 43, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10389 J 13

TO LET, comfortable furnished  
bedroom, with verandah and bath-  
room attached; also furnished attic  
with bathroom. Apply 57 Range  
Road.

10391 J 14

TO LET in private German  
family, furnished room, bathroom  
attached, with full board. Terms  
moderate. Apply to Box 38, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10380 J 16

TO LET, well-furnished front  
room, with small room attached,  
also bathroom and balcony. Suit-  
able married couples or bachelors;  
also attic room at moderate terms.  
12-a, Quinsan Gardens.

10371 J 13

TO LET; private family offers a  
well-furnished room, with bath-  
room attached, to neutral or Ger-  
man gentleman of quiet habits.  
Comfortable home. Tennis, tele-  
phone, etc., on premises, Broadway.  
Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10360 A 7

## HOUSES WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE or flat  
wanted by bachelor. Apply to Box  
46, THE CHINA PRESS.

10392 J 15

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Molybdenite, con-  
centrated and unconcentrated. For  
particulars apply to Box 13, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10328 J 14

FOR SALE: One or two genuine  
Coventry-made Premier motor-  
cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed  
gear; highly suitable for side-car  
work. Also a couple of second-  
hand machines. All at bargain  
prices. Apply to Box 324, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10278 T. F

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position as godown-  
keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by  
a Chinese gentleman; many years  
experience with the biggest dock in  
Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply  
to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

EXPERIENCED German gover-  
ness (perfect French and German)  
desires position. Would like to  
travel or to accompany family to  
America. Please apply to Box 44,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10390 J 13

THOROUGHLY EDUCATED  
Chinese, University graduate, hav-  
ing considerable knowledge of law,  
desires position in some law office.  
Good recommendations. Moderate  
salary. Please apply to Box 2,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10302 E. O. D.

EXPERIENCED young man  
(neutral) seeks position in Shang-  
hai. Speaks Chinese fluently,  
travelled throughout China, ex-  
ecutive experience, excellent refer-  
ences. Apply to Box 20, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10342 J 12

PROFESSIONAL accountant  
(keeping books in the usual and  
American style), English, Russian,  
German correspondent, applies for  
service, after 4 p.m. Theoretical  
knowledge of French. Apply to  
Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.

10336 J 13

POSITION WANTED, by  
thoroughly competent and efficient  
American bookkeeper and account-  
ant. Sober, steady and reliable. No  
objection to outposts. Apply Box  
6, THE CHINA PRESS.

10314 J 14

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, foreign young man  
as office assistant, export office.  
State age, salary expected and  
qualifications. Apply to Box 41,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10384 J 13

WANTED, Chinese Christian  
teacher of English. Methodist  
Boys' School. Apply Wm. R.  
Johnson, Nanchang, Kiangsi.

10385 J 16

WANTED: Lady physician for  
hospital during present physician's  
furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins,  
Chinkiang.

10276 T. F.

## GODOWN WANTED

GODOWN WANTED, large  
and suitable, near the Central dis-  
trict or River side. Apply to Box  
49, THE CHINA PRESS.

10393 J 14

## FINANCIAL